THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1914

According to the records kept in the Department of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute that during the year 1914 just passed 52 persons were put to death by mobs. Of this number 49 were colored and 3 were white. The number of persons lynched in 1914 were apparently the same as for 1913 and is the smallest number for a year since thererords of lynching have been kept.

Although the number of lynchings has not increased, there appears to be more of a tendency to lynch for any cause however trivial and to disregard sex. Of the 52 persons lynched in the past year only seven, two white and five colored, were charged with rape. Three of these lynched were women. One of these only seventeen yearsold for killing a man who it was reported had raped her. Another of the women lynched were accused of beating a child to death, while the third woman and her husband were charged with setting fire to a barn. In the presence of their four year old child they were put to death.

The crime charged against persons killed were: murder, 18; robbery and murder, 6; robbery and attempted murder, 1; suspected of murder, 1; rape, 6; attempted rape, 1; killing an officer, 3; wounding officer, 1; murderous assult, 3; alleged murderous assult, 1; biting off an man's chin, 1; accused of wounding a person, 1; killing personin quarrel, 4; beating child to death, 1; trying to force way into woman's room, 1; stealing shoes, 1; stealing mules, 1; setting fire to barn, 1; assisting man to escape who had wounded another, 1; being found under a house, 1;

Lynchings occurred during the year in fifteen states as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 3; Louisiana, 12; Mississippi, 12; Missouri, 1; New Mexico, 1; North Dakota, 1; North Carolina, 1; Oklhoma, 3; Oregon, 1; South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 1; Texas,6.

Compiled by Monroe N. Work, Director
Department of Records and Research
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Lynchings - 1918

January - June

Cases of

NEGRO HIGHWAYMAN IS KILLED IN LOUISIANA

Galveston

LAUREL, MISS., June 30.—A negro giving his name as John Smith and suspected of robbing the Gilchrist Wardney Company's pay car near Stearns, La., Saturday, was killed today near Louisville, Miss., according to reports reaching here tonight.

The highwayman killed one white man and seriously wounded two others before escaping with $2,200 which he secured in the hold-up. Since the robbery a sheriff's posse and a large crowd of citizens have hunted a negro said to have been Bob Lee, who, one of the wounded men declared, was his assailant. The negro reported killed today was said to have been seen to board a train near where the posse lost the trail of Lee, who had been followed with blood hounds.

It was not known here tonight whether Smith had been killed by the posse while resisting arrest or had fallen into the hands of the mob.

NEGRO SLAYER LYNCHED BY MOB IN NAVASOTA, TEX.

COURIER-JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Navasota, Tex., June 6.—Will Robinson, a negro, was lynched late last night near here after being taken from two county officers who were bringing him here for an examining trial. He was shot to death with pistols.

JUN 7 - 1914

Robinson, on Wednesday, quarreled with and killed Jesse Johnson, a white planter, for whom he worked. The negro surrendered after the killing.

NEGRO LYNCHED AT NAVASOTA

Galveston, Texas

Will Roberson, Charged With Killing Farmer, Taken From Officers While en Route to Houston.

JUN 7 1914 NEWS

Special to The News.

Navasota, Tex., June 6.—The negro, Will Roberson, who was charged with having killed Jeff Johnson, a farmer of this county, was taken from the officers and lynched about 1:30 o'clock this morning. The negro was in jail at Anderson. The officers, fearing he was in danger of mob violence, took him out and were bringing him to Navasota to get off on the train for Houston.

When about two and a half miles east of town the officers were met by a mob, who seized the prisoner and hanged him on the public road. His body was riddled with bullets. Little excitement prevails.

THIRD NEGRO LYNCHED FOR MURDER OF LOVE

JUN 30 1914

Memphis, Tenn. News Scimitar

ROBINSONVILLE, Miss., June 30.—"We, the jury, find that Jim Robinson came to his death at the end of a rope for stealing plums."

This placard was found tacked to the tree upon which Robinson, a young negro, was lynched near here yesterday morning. Robinson was alleged to have been implicated in the assassination of Morrow Love, who was shot and killed Feb. 21 when he went with a sheriff's posse to close a resort operated by Robert Hogg, a negro voodoo doctor.

Robinson is the third negro to die for the killing of Love. Two others are known to have been implicated, and it is believed they, too, will be lynched if caught.

NEGRO LYNCHED NEAR NAVASOTA; BODY RIDDLED

Houston, Tex.
JUN 6 1914
Chronicle

Victim of Mob Killed Jesse Johnson, White Planter, Last Wednesday; Taken from Officers on Highway.

Special to The Chronicle.

Navasota, Texas, June 6.—Nearby the public highway leading to Anderson, the county seat of Grimes County, Will Robertson, negro, was lynched last night, after being taken from the custody of Hanibal Boone and Thad Holsby, officers of the county, who were conveying the prisoner to this place, where an examining trial was to be held.

Robertson killed Jesse Johnson, a white planter, last Wednesday night in the Whitehall settlement. The negro was a tenant on the Johnson plantation. Johnson was discussing some phases of the farm work when the tragedy occurred, a revolver being used. Following the shooting Robertson surrendered to Dr. McAlpin and Thad Holsby and was carried to Anderson and placed in jail.

The execution of Robertson occurred near the old Blackshear place, two miles north of this city. The body was riddled with bullets.

POSSE EXECUTES CAPTURED FUGITIVE

Galveston Daily News
JUN 7 1914

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 30.—As result of a four months hunt, Jim Robinson, a negro alleged to be implicated in the assassination of Morrow Love near Robinsonville, Miss., last February was captured and executed by a posse of twenty-five men yesterday, according to news brought here today.

Robinson was the third negro to die for the killing of Love, who was shot down when he went with a sheriff's posse to close a dive near Robinsonville.

Residents of the neighborhood are continuing the search for two other negroes known it have been implicated in the killing of Love.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED FOR USUAL CRIME

Constitution

Tampa, Fla., May 13.—James Woodsome, a negro who tried to force his way into a white woman's room at Bartow hotel at 3 o'clock this morn was taken from Sheriff John Logan Gordonsville at 1 o'clock today and shot to death. The negro came from North Carolina, where he spent twelve years in prison for assault on a colored woman. He was caught on a train at Winterhaven this noon after getting 20 miles away from the scene of his crime, and brought back as far as Gordonsville, where the mob met the sheriff and took the prisoner from him

NEGRESS LYNCHED BY MOB OF WHITES

Seattle, Wash.
TIMES- MAR 31 1914

Murderess Is Dragged From Jail in Oklahoma by Masked Men and Hanged From Telephone Cross. Bar.

-14 - Leader Times

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Tuesday, March 31.—Marie Scott, a negro woman, who killed Lemuel Peace, a youthful white man, Sunday night, by driving a knife into his heart, was taken from the Wagoner County jail early today and hanged to a telephone pole.

The mob, which was masked, overpowered the jailer, a one-armed man, threw a rope over the woman's head and dragged her out of the jail.

A knock at the door aroused the sleeping jailer. A voice outside said an officer was there with prisoners. The jailer opened the door and faced twelve revolvers. He was bound quickly, his keys taken from him and he was thrown into a corner.

The mob then pulled the screaming woman from her cell, tied a rope about her neck and dragged her to a telephone pole, a block from the jail. An hour later the sheriff cut down the body.

Marie Scott stabbed Peace to death last Sunday morning when he, with other young white men, had gone to the negro quarter of Wagoner.

The county attorney started an investigation of the lynching within an hour after it happened.

LOUISIANA NEGRO LYNCHED

New York Times.

Mob Hangs Little Girl's Assailant While Guardsmen Are Assembling.

May 1914

SHREVEPORT, La., May 12.—Ed Hamilton, a negro held on a charge of attacking a ten-year old white girl, this morning was taken from the parish jail shortly after noon and lynched.

For three hours a mob of 1,000 men and boys stood in the rain outside the jail, hammering away with a heavy railroad iron at the steel doors. Steel saws finally were used and an entrance was gained by the mob.

Sheriff J. P. Flournoy had telegraphed to the Governor for troops and orders had been sent to the Shreveport company of the National Guard to report to the Sheriff for service. Before the company could be assembled the negro had been taken from the jail. A rope was placed about his neck and he was dragged half a block to a telephone pole opposite the parish court house and strung up. A knife was left sticking in the body.

NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL AND LYNCHED

Salt Lake City, Utah NEWS
MAY 12 1914

Shreveport, La., May 12.—Ed Hamilton, a negro held on the charge of assaulting a 10-year-old white girl, was taken from the parish jail today and lynched.

MISSISSIPPI MOB HOLDS UP TRAIN; LYNCHES NEGRO

McGuirk, Accused of Shooting J. K. Ingram, Wealthy Mill Owner, Made to Leap From Trestle.

HERNANDO, MISS., Feb. 16.—Stopping an Illinois Central passenger train in the woods near Love Station, Miss., late today, a mob of about fifty masked men held passengers and members of the train crew at bay under cover of revolvers while they forced Sheriff E. F. Nichols of Desoto County to turn over to them John McGuirk and Bill Phillips, negroes, accused of wounding J. K. Ingram, a wealthy mill owner near Hale, Miss., several weeks ago. McGuirk was hanged from a railroad trestle and Phillips restored to the custody of the sheriff.

When the sheriff and his two prisoners disembarked the mob permitted the train to proceed while they marched the hand-cuffed negroes to the trestle. Preparations were being made to lynch both, but the pleading of Nichols in behalf of Phillips, against whom it is stated the evidence is slight, was effective and he was returned to the sheriff. With little ceremony a rope was placed around McGuirk's neck, and he was forced to leap from the bridge. The mob then dispersed and Nichols came to Hernando aboard a later train with his prisoner.

2-17-14

The two negroes were being brought to Hernando from Batesville, where they had been taken at the time of their arrest to escape mob violence for preliminary hearing tomorrow. At Love Station the mob surrounded the train, and while four of the men took charge of the engine crew othe marched through the train, terrifyit the passengers with the brandishin revolvers and shotguns. Nichols declares that his first intimation that a mob had taken possession was when two pistols and a shot gun were pressed against his face with orders to deliver the negroes. Realizing, he explains, that resistance would have been futile, he devoted himself to saving Phillips. Against McGuirk, it is declared, considerable evidence had been secured tending to establish his guilt.

So far as can be ascertained none of the members of the mob have been identified.

Ingram was shot from ambush three weeks ago. He was taken to a Memphis hospital, where he is still reported to be in a precarious condition.

At the time of the shooting several hundred men scoured the woods about Byhalia for forty-eight hours in search of McGuirk who was captured in an adjoining county by a sheriff's posse and taken to Batesville before the fact of his arrest became generally known.

NEGRO TAKEN FROM JAIL AND LYNCHED BY MOB NEAR GROVETOWN

5-8-14

Negro Who Threatened Whites Taken From Officers and Riddled.

Augusta, Ga., May 7.—About ten o'clock last night Charley Jones, a middle-aged negro, was taken from two officers near Grovetown, Ga., they were carrying him to jail county seat, by a crowd of about teen white men and lynched. According to information received here, Jones was suspected of having stolen some shoes from a Grovestown merchant.

Constable Ruer Huffman went to Jones' house yesterday morning and searched it, but failed to find the shoes. In the afternoon the negro showed up at the depot in the center of the town in an intoxicated condition. He is said to have cursed the constable and declared that he would not permit any white folks to search his house. His manner caused a number of the people of the town to tell the constable to "shoot him." The negro bared his breast and is said to have invited any and every one to shoot, saying that he was not afraid. Several men seized him and in a scuffle the negro was beaten considerably about the head.

He was placed in the lock-up and there protested against his wounds being dressed, saying that when he got out he intended to kill every white person connected with his being imprisoned. He was started on the road to Baxley for safe keeping in charge of two deputies last night, but a crowd of men took him away from them about a mile from town and this morning the body was found in the public road with a num through it.

MISSISSIPPI MOB BURNS A MURDERER

Slayer of Policeman, With Clothes Aflame, Is Riddled With Bullets in Trying to Run

Advertiser
2-25-14

LELAND, MISS., Feb. 24—Sam Petty, negro, accused of having killed Charles W. Kirkland, a deputy sheriff here late today was shot to death by a mob tonight and his body burned. An effort to burn the negro alive failed when the flames burned the ropes with which he had been bound. He was riddle with bullets when he attempte dto escape.

Petty, wanted on a trivial charge, opened fire on Kirkland with a shotgun when the officer entered a cabin the outskirts of Leland in which negro had taken refuge. Kirkwas instantly killed.

ght Petty was captured by a citizens and before officers re possession of him a mob and determined on the means of execution. With ny the negro was bound n an oil soaked drygoods e match applied. A mo- the man, his clothing oke from his fastenings and o run out before he could adway he was riddle with bults. The body was then replaced in e box. fresh inflammables were pil- about it and within half an hour rned to ashes.

ob then dispersed and no

further disorder is anticipated. Up a late hour tonight no arrests ha been made.

Several weeks ago a policeman was shot to death here by a negro and when news of the killing of Kirkland was circulated the mob was quick in gathering tonight. It is said more than 300 men took a part in the lynching.

MOB TAKES NEGRO AND LYNCHES HIM FOR USUAL CRIME

Troops from Montgomery Reach Clanton After the Hanging and the Body Is Riddled With Bull

Special to Th
CLANTON, AL Charles Young, a negr tonight two miles fr d his body riddled w the mob of avening took him from the c se of officers and han tree beside the pub- g was charged with cri saulting Mrs. Anderson Wilson aged white woman, whom he badly beat, robbing the house and threatening to kill his helpless victim.

About 9 o'clock this morning Mrs. Wilson was criminally assaulted in her own home about two miles from this place. Her assailant was a gro whom she stated was Cha Young. The negro accomplished purpose and then, threatening to kill his victim, proceeded to rob the house of whatever money he could find. He looked in vain for a weapon with which to kill Mrs. Wilson, who begged piteously that her life be spared. The negro became frightened and ran away.

A posse with the sheriff started after him with dogs and ran him two or three hours but he had used turpentine on his shoes and could not be tracked. The Sheriff telephones everywhere for police and deputies to be on the lookout for him. The nero was seen going toward Maplesville late in the evening. A posse immediately started in pursuit and he was caught between here and Maplesville. The posse started toward this place but it is believed they will carry him to Montgomery as there is very strong talk of lynching here.

Mrs. Wilson was badly beaten in the face and is in a critical condition.

The posse of officers decided to return the negro to the jail here and started for this place. During the day, as the details of the cruelly brutal assault became known, sentiment against the negro became so strong that a lynching was looked upon as a certainty. When the capture of the negro became known the mob went out to meet the officers.

Troops were called for from Governor O'Neal and he ordered a company from Montgomery to the scene. The special train bearing the soldiers arrived here after the lynching had been accomplished and several bullets sent thfough his body. The soldiers will return to Montgomery tomorrow.

SHREVEPORT MOB LYNCHES NEGRO

Thousand Men Are Maddened Beyond Control When Ed Hamilton Assaults Ten-Year-Old White Child

ORT, LA., May 12 ned Ed Hamilton, held rge of assaulting a ten-year hite girl this morning, was ta from the parish jail shortly af- er noon and lynched.

For three hours a mob of one thousand men and boys stood in the rain outside the jail doors, hammering away with a heavy railroad iron at the steel obstacle that kept them from the negro. Steel saws were finally used and entrance was gained by the mob.

Sheriff J. P. Flournoy had telegraphed the Governor for troops and orders had been sent the local company of the national guard to report to him for service. Before the orders could be given to the men and the company assembled the negro had been taken from the jail.

A rope was placed about Hamilton's neck and he was dragged half a block from the jail to a telephone pole opposite the McNeil street entrance to the parish court house and there strung up. A knife was left sticking in the body but no shots were fired. As soon as the negro was pronounced dead most of the crowd dispersed.

Hamilton, it is said, followed a little 10-year-old orphan girl into the rest room of a moving picture show half a block from the police station and assaulted her. The child is in a sanitarium for medical treatment.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 12.—Officers at Shreveport called upon Governor Hall for militia to help protect the negro Ed Hamilton who was lynched there today. The Governor immediately ordered the Shreveport, Monroe and Leesville companies to protect the negro but too late as a report that a lynching had occurred reached here soon after the troops were ordered out.

NEGRO MURDERER IS RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

Special to The Advertiser.

CLANTON, ALA., May 15.—"Babe" Conway, the negro who murdered and robbed Mr. M. B. Conway, a prominent man of Chilton county, was overtaken by a possee in Clay county and riddled with bullets. The negro made resistance and was well armed.

MILITIA DELAYED NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Troops Assembling as Mob Saws Steel Doors of Louisiana Jail.

Drag Victim Through Streets, Hang Him in Front of Court House.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 12.—Ed Hamilton, negro, held on the charge of assaulting a 10-year-old white girl, was taken from the parish jail shortly after noon today and lynched.

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Hamilton, it is said, followed a little 10-year-old orphan girl into the rest room of a moving picture show half a block from the police station and assaulted her. The child is in a sanitarium for treatment.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOB IN FLORIDA

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 12.—News was received here to-night of a double lynching between here and Mulberry at a late hour last night when a mob is alleged to have captured two negroes charged with assault on a white man named Collins and strung them up to a tree.

According to meagre details of the crime brought here Lewis Peck and an unknown negro assaulted Collins, supposedly in the belief that he was the man who has testified against them in a court prosecution.

It is alleged they threw a coat over Collins' head as he was on his way to see a doctor, and after severely beating him, stabbed him several times and left him lying on the track where a train was soon due. Another negro, believed to be implicated, is under arrest in Lakeland.

The lynching has stirred the large number of negroes engaged in the phosphate fields at Mulberry to a high state of excitement and citizens at Mulberry are going about heavily armed.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY ANGRY MOB

STAR GAZETTE
ELMIRA, N. Y. MAY 13 1914

Saw Way Into Jail and Drag Girl's Assailant to Telephone Pole Before State Troops Arrive.

Shreveport, La., May 13.—Edward Hamilton, negro, held on the charge of assaulting a ten-year old white girl, yesterday was taken from the parish jail and lynched.

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A rope was placed about Hamilton's neck and he was dragged half a block from the jail to a telephone pole opposite the parish court house and strung up. A knife was left sticking in the body. When the negro was pronounced dead, most of the crowd dispersed.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR KILLING MO. CONSTABLE

The American 3-30

Missouri Mob Hangs A Negro Within Two Hours after Commission of Alleged Crime.

Fayette, Mo., March 19. Two hours after Dallas Shields, a Negro barber, had shot Constable Joseph Gaines to death here last night, he was lynched by 250 citizens in the court house yard. Gaines was shot while trying to arrest the Negro for a misdemeanor. The mob moved quietly and quickly. The leaders siezed the sheriff, took the jail keys away from him and dragged the Negro to the rear of the jail yard where they hanged him to a tree. When satisfied the Negro was dead, the crowd dispersed and wended their ways to homes of American Christian enlightenment.

MISSOURI MOB HANGS AGED MAN TO DEATH

Chicago Defender

Afro-American Citizen Is Lynched for Crime. 3-21-14.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Fayette, Mo., March 20.—Tuesday, while trying to stop a St. Patrick's day orgie, or a battle between rival Irish clans, someone shot Constable Joseph Gaines. The deed was a cold blooded one and the villain escaped. When the wearers of the orange and the green realized what had happened they vented their rage on an innocent Afro-American. Mr. Dallas Shields was their victim. He was an old resident of the town and a barber by trade. He was miles away from the scene of the shooting, but the mob in its frenzy strung him up to a tree as he was on his way to his home. The perpetrators of the lynching are "unknown," but lawyers, doctors and even ministers were on a frolic that day.

ANGRY MOB TAKES NEGRO SUSPECT'S LIFE

Advertiser 1-28-14

Oklahoma Sheriff Overpowered and Black Prisoner Put to Death Without Legal Sanction.

MUSKOGEE, OK., Jan. 27.—Ben Dickerson, negro, charged with the killing of W. A. Chaffin at Oklahoma City Sunday night, was taken from the Purcell, Ok., jail early today by a party in automobiles from Oklahoma City, borne to Noble, nine miles north, hanged and his body riddled with bullets.

The automobile party overpowered Jailer Morgan, the only man in the Purcell jail, and took the negro without noise enough to awaken any one in the city.

The negro cowered in his cell and begged for mercy when the lynchers opened the doors. He protested his innocence to the last. No time was wasted. A rope was placed about Dickerson's neck, his hands and feet bound and he was lifted into one of the machines. When Noble was reached the negro was strung up to the limb of a tree and his body riddled with bullets.

The Purcell jailer gave an alarm after the mob had goen and a pursuit was started but the pursuers were easily outdistanced by the swift machines of the lynchers.

Dickerson's correct name, it is said, was Allen Mossly. He had recently been released from the Tennessee penitntiary where he had served a term for manslaughter.

W. A. Chaffin, the negro's alleged victim, was robbed and killed at Oklahoma City Sunday night. He was a son of J. H. Chaffin, a planter, living near Dallas, Texas.

Masked Texans Lynch Negro.

Shreveport, La., Jan. 3.—Dave Lee a negro, was taken from the Marion county jail at Jefferson, Tex., early today by fifteen masked men and hanged to a bridge nearby. Lee was charged with shooting and wounding Constable Matt Taylor, while resisting arrest.

Lynchings - 1914
Cases of

Jan - June

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Negro Lynched By Mob of 1,000

Pittsburg Gazette Times
MAY 13 1914

Avengers of Attack on Girl, 10, Break in Jail at Shreveport, La.

[By Associated Press to Gazette Times.]

SHREVEPORT, LA., May 12.—Ed Hamilton, negro, held on the charge of attacking a 10-year-old white girl this morning, was taken from the parish jail shortly after noon and lynched.

For three hours a mob of 1,000 men and boys stood in the rain outside the jail doors hammering away with a heavy railroad iron at the steel obstacle that kept them from the negro. Steel saws finally were used and entrance was gained by the mob.

Sheriff J. P. Flournoy had telegraphed the governor for troops and orders had been sent the Shreveport company of the National Guard to report to him for service. Before the company could be assembled the negro had been taken from the jail. A rope was placed about Hamilton's neck and he was dragged half a block from the jail to a telephone pole opposite the parish courthouse and strung up. A knife was left sticking in the body. When the negro was pronounced dead most of the crowd dispersed.

LYNCH COLORED MAN ON MERE ACCUSATION OF CRIME IN FLORIDA

SHERIFF SURRENDERS COLORED PRISONER TO WHITE MOB MURDERERS—CHARGE WAS ATTEMPT TO ASSAULT WHITE WOMAN.

The Guardian

Tampa, Fla., May 18—James Woodsome, Colored, was taken from Sheriff John Logan of Polk County, by a mob near Gordonsville this afternoon and shot to death because he attempted to assault a white woman in a hotel at Bartow this morning.

WIFE MURDERER IS KILLED BY A MOB

Advertiser 5-1-14

SANTA FE, N. M., March 31.—Twenty masked men early today took Adolfo Padilla, charged with murdering his wife, from the Santa Fe County jail to the nearest street corner and stabbed him repeatedly. He probably will die.

The party overpowered the jailor, and taking his keys opened Padilla's cell and dragged him out. The mob quietly disepersed, leaving Padilla nearly dead in the street.

Relatives of his wife found her dying at the home of her mother last Saturday. Her throat had been slashed with a razor and both wrists cut.

Weekly News + Observer Raleigh N.C.
Apr 2 1914

OKLAHOMA NEGRO WOMAN LYNCHED

She Killed White Man By Driving Knife Through His Heart

(By the Associated Press.)

Muskogee, Okla., March 31.—Marie Scott, a negro woman who killed Lemuel Peace, a young white man Sunday, by driving a knife into his heart, was taken out of the Wagoner county jail early today and hanged to a telephone pole. The mob, overpowered the jailor, threy a rope over the woman's head and dragged her out of the jail.

A knock at the jail door aroused the sleeping jailor, alone in the office. A voice outside said an officer was there with prisoners.

The jailor opened the door and faced twelve revolvers. He was bound quickly and his keys taken.

The mob pulled the screaming woman from her cell, tied a rope about her neck and dragged her to a telephone pole, a block from the jail. An hour later the sheriff cut down the dead body.

The county attorney has started an investigation of the lynching.

SLAYER OF FARMER'S WIFE STRUNG UP

News & Observer

BY NORTH CAROLINIANS

1-29-14

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 27.—Jim Wilson, a negro, alleged to have confessed to murdering Mrs. William Lynch last Saturday night, was lynched late today near Wendell, N. C., at the point where the murder was committed. A crowd of nearly a thousand men and women crowded about a store house, from which he was dragged out and swung from a tree limb.

Making signs he wanted to speak he was let down and implicated in the murder another negro named Saunders, now under arrest at Wendell. He was swung up again and his body riddled with bullets.

Wilson was caught last night between Selma and Warsaw. He is said to have made a partial confession this morning at Selma. A big crowd there demanded he be taken to the scene of his crime.

Gov. Craig was telephoned and ordered the Raleigh military company to Wendell. Twenty-five soldiers in automobiles wa[illegible] when within half a mile of the scene learned the lynching was over and returned.

Mrs. Lynch was the wife of a well known farmer, who found her mangled body covered with underbrush on his return hom[illegible] Saturday night.

Negro Lynched By Mob of 1,000

Pittsburg Gazette Times
MAY 13 1914

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[By Associated Press to Gazette Times.]

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UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO IS LYNCHED AT INVERNESS

Advertiser 4-23-14

INVERNESS, MISS., March 22—An unidentified negro, arrested yesterday charged with the killing of Samuel Lusco, who was in charge of a car of fruit en route from New Orleans to Memphis, was taken from the town jail here last night by a mob and hanged from a railroad trestle.

The negro, employed by Lusco as a helper, shot and killed his employer, it is alleged, while the train to which their car was attached was en route from Inverness to Isola, presumably for the purpose of robbery. He was arrested at Isola and returned to Inverness, where he was placed in the rather frail jail from which he was taken last night, the mob forcing an entrance to the prison.

So for as can be ascertained efforts to establish the identity of the members of the mob have been without result.

Oklahoma Mob Lynches Woman For Killing Man

Advertiser 5-1-14

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., Mar. 31—Ma[illegible] Scott, a negress who Sunday night killed Lemuel Peace, a young white man, by driving a knife into his heart, was taken from the Wagoner county jail early today and hanged to a telephone pole. The mob which was masked, overpowered the jailer, a one-armed man, threw a rope over the woman's head and dragged her out of the jail.

The county attorney of Wagoner county has started an investigation to determine if possible the identity of the members of the mob.

A knock at the jail door aroused the sleeping jailer, alone in the office. A voice outside said an officer was there with prisoners. The jailer opened the door and faced twelve revolvers. He was bound quickly and his keys taken from him. He then was thrown in the corner of the room.

The mob pulled the screaming woman from her cell, tied a rope about her neck and dragged her to a telephone pole a block from the jail. An hour later the sheriff cut down the dead body.

LYNCHED A NEGRO.

Mob Stopped Train and Forced Sheriff to Deliver Up Prisoner.

Hernando, Miss., Feb. 10—Stopping an Illinois Central passenger train in the woods near Love, Miss., late today, a mob of about 50 masked men held passengers and members of the train crew at bay under cover of revolvers while they forced Sheriff E. F. Nichols, of DeSoto county, to turn over to them Johnson McGuirk and Bill Phillips, negroes accused of wounding J. K. Ingram, a wealthy mill owner, near Byhalia, Miss., several weeks ago. McGuirk was hanged from a railroad trestle and Phillips was restored to the custody of the sheriff.

The mob then dispersed and the train proceeded with the sheriff and Phillips on board en route to Hernando, where Phillips was placed in jail tonight.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED FOR KILLING ITALIAN

Constitution 4-23-

Inverness, Miss., March 22.—An unidentified negro, arrested yesterday charged with the killing of Samuel Lusco, who was in charge of a car of fruit en route from New Orleans to Memphis, was taken from the town jail last night by a mob and hanged from a railroad trestle.

The negro, employed by Lusco as a helper, shot and killed his employer, it is alleged, while the train to which their cargo was attached was en route from Inverness to Isola, presumably for the purpose of robbery. He was arrested at Isola and returned to Inverness, where he was placed in the rather frail jail, from which he was taken last night, the mob forcing an entrance to the prison.

So far as can be ascertained efforts to establish the identity of the members of the mob have been without result.

News Scimitar
MAY 7 1914

NEGRO LYNCHED.

GROVETOWN, Ga., May 7.—Charley Jones, negro, was taken from two officers near here late last night by a number of white men and lynched. It is said that Jones was suspected of having stolen some shoes from a local merchant. This morning the body, riddled with bullets, was found on the public road.

Oklahoma Mob Lynches Black.

Muskogee, Okla., Jan. 27.—A mob of angered men who rode in automobiles took Benjamin Dickerson, a negro, from the Purcell jail early to-day and lynched him. The negro was charged with the murder of W. A. Chaffin, a traveling salesman, in Oklahoma City Saturday night. The jailor at Purcell was alone when the mob said to have come from Oklahoma City arrived and he was easily overpowered.

A coroner's jury, which held an inquest at the scene of the lynching, found that the negro "came to his death at the hands of parties unknown." Another jury, empanelled by the coroner at Oklahoma City, formally charged Dickerson with the murder of Chaffin.

MOB TAKES NEGRO AWAY FROM SHERIFF

Advertiser 5-14-14

GORDONSVILLE, FLA., May 13.—James Woodsome, a negro, said to have tried to force his way into a white woman's room at a Bartow, Fla., hotel at 3 o'clock this morning, was taken from Sheriff John Logan at Gordonsville, shortly after noon today and shot to death. The negro came from North Carolina. He was caught on a train at Winterhaven about noon after getting twenty miles away from the scene of the crime and brought back as far as Gordonsville, where the mob met the sheriff and took the prisoner from him.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED FOR ATTACKING GIRL

Constitution 5-13-14

Shreveport, La., May 12.—Ed Hamilton, negro, held on the charge of assaulting a 10-year-old white girl, was taken from the parish jail shortly after noon today and lynched.

For three hours a mob of 1,000 men and boys stood in the rain outside the jail doors, hammering away with a heavy railroad iron at the steel obstacle that kept them from the negro. Steel saws were finally used and entrance was gained by the mob.

Sheriff J. P. Flournoy had telegraphed the governor for troops and orders had been sent the local company of the national guard to report to him for service. Before the orders could be given to the men and the company assembled, the negro had been taken from the jail.

A rope was placed about Hamilton's neck and he was dragged half a block from the jail to a telephone pole opposite the McNeil street entrance to the parish courthouse and there strung up. A knife was left sticking in the body but no shots were fired. As soon as the negro was pronounced dead, most of the crowd dispersed.

Hamilton, it is said, followed a little 10-year-old orphan girl into the rest room of a moving picture show half a block from the police station and assaulted her. The child is in a sanitarium for medical treatment.

NEGRO IS LYNCHED FOR WOUNDING FARMER

NATCHEZ, MISS., April 1—News of a lynching in an isolated section of Wynn Parish, Louisiana, Saturday night has just reached here. According to meager reports J. P. McDougall, a farmer, had a dispute with Allen Turner, a negro, after which the negro struck the farmer with a hoe, inflicting a serious wound. A constable arrested Turner and when taking him to jail was confronted by a band of farmers who seized and shot the negro to death.

...RO KILLS OFFICER; IMMEDIATELY LYNCHED

FAYETTE, MO., March 17.—Two hours after Dallas Shields, a negro barber, had shot to death Constable Joseph Gaines here tonight and terrorized the town, he was lynched by 250 citizens in the court house yard. Gaines was shot while trying to arrest the negro for a misdemeanor. The mob moved quietly and quickly. The leaders seized the sheriff, took the jail keys and dragged the negro to the rear of the jail yard, hanged him to a tree. When satisfied Shields was dead, the crowd dispersed.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR SUSPECTED LARCENY

GROVETON, GA., May 7.—Charley Jones, a negro, was taken from two officers near here late last night by a number of white men and lynched. It is said that Jones was suspected of having stolen some shoes from a local merchant. This morning the body, riddled with bullets, was found in the public roads.

Lynchings – 1914

Cases of

Raleigh N C Obs

1 Dec 3/14

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Charged With Murder of Postmaster In Louisiana.

(By the Associated Press.)

Shreveport, La., Dec. 2.—Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes, were lynched early today at Sylvester Station, La., a few hours after the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster of that place, and the robbery of his store. Mack Night, another negro, was captured by the mob, but was released after he had made a confession, implicating the other men in the murder and robbery. A fourth negro, Watkins Lewis, is under arrest.

Pittsburgh Dispatch

DEC 6 1914

CHICKEN THIEF IS LYNCHED

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 5.—[Special.]—For the crime of crawling under the house of a white citizen, with the intention of stealing chickens, Willie Green, a young Negro, was lynched by a mob at Cowards, a rural settlement, on Thursday night. Green had been working with a road gang. About dark he went to the home of Charles Matthews, and got under the house. The women in the house, who were alone, became frightened and sent for officers. They came and dragged the Negro out. He said he had intended to steal chickens. While he was being taken to jail a mob met the vehicle in a dark spot in the road, took possession of the Negro, hanged him to a tree, head downward, and riddled his body with bullets.

Galveston, Texas

DEC 3 1914 NEWS.

TWO NEGROES ARE LYNCHED

Mack Knight, Another Negro, Obtains His Release From Crowd by Implicating Others—Postmaster Killed.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 2.—Mack Knight, a negro, today gained his release from a mob who lynched two other negroes after Knight had implicated Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden in the killing early this morning of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, Caddo Parish, La. A fourth negro, Watkins Lewis is in the custody of Sheriff Flournoy and is being brought to Shreveport.

Knight confessed that the negroes, four in number, and including himself, entered the store of Hicks, robbed him of between $300 and $400, and that to conceal their crime they later returned and set fire to the building. The dead man's body was later found disfigured in the ruins.

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MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL OCT 26 1914

LYNCHING NEAR ABERDEEN.

Negro Who Assaulted Young Lady Meets Violent Death.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 25.—Maysho Miller, an 18-year-old negro, was lynched near here today after confessing a brutal assault on a young lady last night. He entered the room and struck the lady with his fist squarely in the face, knocking her to the floor, and as she fell she struck her head on a table. After she had fallen she began calling for help and the man caught her by the throat and began to strangle her. Just at this time her brother was heard coming and the man made his escape through a window.

A posse of men with bloodhounds caught the negro on an adjoining plantation and after he had confessed strung him up.

Nashville Banner Nov 26/14

A negro man and his wife were lynched in Mississippi on the strength of evidence supplied by bloodhounds. It is a recent innovation that Mississippians should require any kind of evidence for a little harmless amusement.

Troy Record DEC 4 1914

Negro Lynched in Louisiana.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant at Sylvester Station, La., was lynched early to-day, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime. Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed they were in the party of negroes who killed Hicks. Merchandise from killed Hicks. Merchandise from Hicks' store was found in the homes of several negroes in the neighborhood, and other lynchings are likely to occur, according to reports received here to-day.

Negro Is Lynched For Year Old Crime

PITTSBURGH, PA OCT 15 1914

ANGLETON, Tex., Oct. 14.—Joe Durfee, a negro convicted of murdering Mrs. J. M. Seitz of Post City, Texas, in the summer of 1913, was taken from the jail by a mob here today and lynched. Durfee was to have been hanged legally last week, but was reprieved for 30 days.

SOUTH CAROLINA MOB SETS LAWS ASIDE

FLORENCE, S. C., Dec. 4.—A mob took William Green, a negro, from officers at Coward, S. C, today, hanged him to a tree and then riddled his body with bullets, according to reports received here. Green was arrested after he had been caught under a house during the owner's absence.

The negro's presence under the house was detected by the women occupants who were unprotected, and summoned the officers.

COUPLE LYNCHED FOR BURNING BARN

REPUBLICAN NOV 26 1914

BYHALIA, Miss., Nov. 25.—Fred Sullivan, a negro, and his wife, accused of burning a barn on a plantation near Byhalia, several days ago, were hanged today by a mob which forced a deputy sheriff and his posse to watch the lynching.

It is alleged the negro confessed he burned the barn in retaliation for the action of the planter in forcing him to surrender a mule which he had purchased but had not paid for.

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL OCT 26 1914

LYNCHING NEAR ABERDEEN

Negro Who Assaulted Young Lad Meets Violent Death.

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 25.—Maysh Miller, an 18-year-old negro, was lynched near here today after confessing a brutal assault on a young lady last night. He entered the room and struck the lady with his fist squarely in the face, knocking her to the floor, and as she fell she struck her head on a table. After she had fallen she began calling for help and the man caught her by the throat and began to strangle her. Just at this time her brother was heard coming and the man made his escape through a window.

A posse of men with bloodhounds caught the negro on an adjoining plantation and after he had confessed strung him up.

Lynn Mass Telegram NOV 27 1914

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ESCAPED NEGRO CONVICT LYNCHED NEAR SHILOH

SHILOH, S. C., Nov. 27—Dillard Wilson, an escaped negro convict, suspected of the murder of Mrs. Ezekiel Trulluck, a white woman, was lynched near here.

SOLDIERS OF VIRGINIA TRIED TO LYNCH NEGRO

Constitution

Alleged That Black Made a Murderous Attack on a Militiaman.

7-26-14

Gordonsville, Va., July 25.—Armed guards patrol the streets of Gordonsville tonight, following an attempt by members of the Virginia militia, now in annual encampment here, to lynch James Addison, a negro.

Addison, it is alleged, made a murderous attack on a militiaman early the evening at a street carnival. He as arrested by the civil authorities and taken to jail. Several hundred soldiers battered in the doors of the jail and seized the negro.

Arrival of a relief guard from camp averted further violence. The negro was rushed away from the town and all soldiers have been rounded up in camp.

NEGRESS LYNCHED FOR KILLING CHILD

Constitution 7-13-14

Rosa Richardson Hanged and Riddled—Beat White Child to Death—Negroes Approve Work of the Mob.

Orangeburg, S. C., July 12.—Rosa Richardson, a negress, was taken from the jail at Elloree, this county, and lynched early today. The negress is said to have confessed to the murder of little Essie Bell, 12-year- old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bell, of the Elloree section of the county. The negress was strung up to a tree by a mob and then riddled with bullets.

A crowd of about thirty negroes is said to have gathered about the scene of the lynching and watched silently, giving evidence of their approval. There is no race feeling and tension is absent, though a large crowd has gone to the scene. The coroner's jury, after an inquest, found a verdict that the negress came to her death at the hands of an unknown mob.

Body Hidden Under Log.

Saturday Essie Bell was sent into the field to bring back the family cow, which was grazing in a pasture nearby. Alarmed by her long absence the parents began a search for the little one, which resulted early this morning in the finding of the body partly hidden benath a log. Wounds on the body showed that the child had been horribly beaten, and the supposed weapon, a "lightwood knot," a piece of heavy and sappy pine, was found close by.

Even before the finding of the body suspicion had been directed at Rosa Richardson, the mob's victim, and her sister. About daylight this morning they were taken into custody by rural officers and were hurried to jail at Elloree. As the little girl's body had not been found, the negresses' captors returned to aid in the search. Several miles away from Elloree they were met by a crowd of searchers, who learned of the arrest.

Strung to Tree and Riddled.

The mob at once made its way to the Elloree jail, batted the door and took the prisoners out. The mob victim's sister and co-prisoner at once admitted Rosa Richardson had committed the crime. The doomed woman was led to the scene of the murder where, it is said, she confessed. She was strung up to a tree and riddled with bullets, dying instantly.

There, hanging on the tree, the officers found the corpse. The coroner's inquest, which was held this morning resulted in a verdict that the negress had come to her death at the hands of an unknown mob.

Tonight everything was quiet in the Elloree section.

GRAND JURY WILL PROBE LYNCHING

DEC 1 3 1914 VINDICATOR

By Associated Press.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 12.—District Judge T. F. Bell here today ordered a grand jury to convene next Wednesday to attempt to identify members of the mob which last night burned to death Watkins Lewis, the third negro to die at the hands of mobs as the result of the murder last week of Charles Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La.

The burning of Lewis makes a total of eight lynchings in this parish in the last year, five negroes having been put to death in the past 10 days.

Stories brought here tell that a mob of 200 white men formed in the outskirts of Sylvester last night. Lewis, overcome by fear, was taken from the jail here, placed in a motor car and whirled to where the mob was waiting. The negro was marched to a giant tree near the Texas line and was bound to the trunk with coils of wire. Fallen trees and branches were heaped about him. Before the fire was lighted, Lewis repeatedly was asked to confess his part in the crime or divulge the hiding place of a large sum of money said to have been stolen from the postmaster's store.

"I did not do it," was all that he could be made to reply.

Gordonsville, Va., July 28.—A number of militiamen attempted last Sunday to break into the jail here and take from his cell James Addison, a half-witted colored man, and lynch him in revenge for his assault upon one of their number. The attempt was frustrated by the prompt action of Capt. Ramey and his troopers, acting under the orders of Col. Wilder, U. S. A.

The attack on the jail was made a few hours after Gov. Stuart had inspected the camp site of the State militia and reviewed the troops in a downpour of rain. Many of the militia were in Gordonsville attending a carnival, and on the grounds some trouble arose between them and Addison. The colored man struck one of the men with a rock and was hurried away to the little jail.

The militiamen assembled and rushed the jail. They had battered down the door when the troops rushed in from the camp nearby and dispersed the disturbers, including a number of Gordonsville men and boys in sympathy with the jail-breakers.

A provost guard was sent out, and all the militiamen in town were picked up and taken to camp under arrest.

An attempt will be made to fix the responsibility for the outbreak. Meanwhile armed guards are in charge of the situation. The name of the injured militiaman has not been disclosed.

A NEGRO LYNCHED; SEVERAL MEN SHOT

Fears of Great Deal of Bloodshed in Oconee.

DETAILS MEAGER

No Definite Information as to Cause, but Four White Men Wounded—Two More Bodies Found.

Walhalla, S. C., Dec. 21.—Oconee County had the first lynching in its history Sunday when Green Gibson, an old negro, was shot near Fairplay. It is reported that a son of Green Gibson and another negro are missing and are supposed to have been killed. The following white men were wounded in a general mix-up: W. C. McClune, magistrate, sixteen shot in the face; Paul Marett, shot in back; Woodrow Campbell, wound, extent of which was not learned; Logan Ramey, shot in face and one eye.

The report from Fairplay, which is twenty-five miles away, is that the community is very much wrought up. It may be the sequel of the stabbing of Julius Marett some days ago by a Georgia negro criminal who is said to be in jail at Toccoa, Ga.

The sheriff was not informed until today that there was anything wrong in the lower section of the county. An inquiry came for details from another county this afternoon and when Sheriff Davis was asked about it he said that he knew nothing. About 6 o'clock a citizen came in from the country and gave the above, which he said he had heard. Sheriff Davis will leave tonight for the scene. It is feared that much blood was spilled last night as it is said that many armed persons were preparing for a raid at dusk Sunday night.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO.

LAKE CORMORANT, MISS., July 14.—James Bailey, a negro, accused of the theft of three mules, was hanged today by a mob of about twenty masked men near Lake Cormorant. Bailey was taken from an officer while en route in an automobile to the county

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

TAKEN FROM MONROE CITY HALL AND HANGED.

STANDARD

Were Concerned With the Death of An Aged Grocer—Hiding Place Betrayed When Negro Lighted a Cigarette.

Bedford, Mass.

AUG 7 1914

Monroe, La., Aug. 7.—Preston Griffon and Charles Hall were taken from the local City hall tower today and hanged by a mob. Less than 24 hours before Henry Holmes was lynched near here in connection with the same crime. S. H. Madden, an aged grocer, was killed by burglars Wednesday night and Holmes was captured and lynched by a mob several hours later. He is said to have confessed and implicated the other two Negroes in the crime.

Hall and Griffin were arrested yesterday. Fearing they would be lynched the sheriff locked them in the City hall tower. The mob located the Negroes when one of them lighted a cigarette and the double lynching followed.

MOB LYNCHES TWO NEGROES AT MONROE

Aged Citizen Was Brutally Hacked to Pieces by Robbers, Whom Mob Put to Death.

MONROE, LA., Aug. 7.—Two negroes, Preston Griffin and Charles Hall, were taken from the local city hall tower, early today, and hanged to trees in the jail yard by a mob estimated to have numbered 500. Less than twenty-four hours before, Henry Holmes was lynched near here. He was implicated in the same crime.

Wednesday night A. J. Madden, an aged man who conducted a small grocery near the town limits, was hacked to pieces by robbers who entered his store. Holmes was caught by a mob early Thursday, confessed that he was the instigator of the attack, implicated Griffin and Hall and was lynched. The other two were caught yesterday and placed in jail here.

Fearing trouble, the sheriff moved them to the city hall tower. The mob ascertained the negroes were in the tower when one of them lighted a cigarette.

POSSE LYNCH COLORED MAN

ONLY SUSPECTED OF THEFT—EVIDENTLY HE DEFENDED HIMSELF AND DIED FIGHTING.

Laurel, Miss., July 1—A Negro named John Smith, suspected of holding up and robbing the Gilchrist Ford ney Company's pay car near Stearns La., Saturday, was killed by a posse yesterday near Louisville, Miss., according to reports reaching here. The robber killed one white man, seriously wounded two others and escaped with $2,000.

NEGRESS LYNCHED FOR KILLING GIRL IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Detroit, Mich. FREE PRESS

JUL 1 3 1914

Sister Escapes Through Confession to Mob That Stormed Jail.

BODY SWUNG FROM TREE AND RIDDLED WITH SHOT

Countryside Aroused to Frenzy on Finding That Child Had Been Beaten to Death.

Orangeburg, S. C., July 12.—Rosa Carson, a Negress, was taken from the jail at Elloree, near here, today and lynched by a mob. She is said to have confessed to beating to death the 12-year-old daughter of D. F. Bell yesterday.

The Negress was taken to the scene of the crime by the mob and hanged to a tree. Afterwards the body was riddled with bullets. The confession was made just previous to the hanging.

Searching parties found the body of the murdered child early today, after an all-night hunt, partly hidden beneath a log and covered with wounds. The child disappeared late Saturday while she was going to a field to drive home a cow.

Suspicion was directed toward the Negress on account of recent trouble with the child's family. With her sister she was arrested today. As soon as the arrests became generally known a mob was formed, marched to the jail, battered in the door and took possession of the two women. The sister of the accused woman was later released when she is said to have admitted that her sister killed the child.

About 30 Negroes watched the lynching, but offered no resistance.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED AT MONROE, LOUISIANA

Monroe, La., August 7.—Two negroes, Preston Griffin and Charles Hall, were taken from the local city hall tower early today and hanged to trees in the jail yard, by a mob estimated to have numbered 500. Less than twenty-four hours before, Henry Holmes was lynched near here. He was implicated in the same crime.

Wednesday night A. J. Madden, an aged man who conducted a small grocery near the town limits, was hacked to pieces by robbers who entered his store. Holmes was caught by a mob early Thursday, confessed that he was the instigator of the attack, implicated Griffin and Hall, and was lynched. The other two were caught yesterday and placed in jail here.

Fearing trouble, the sheriff moved them to the city hall tower. The mob ascertained the negroes were in the tower when one of them lighted a cigarette.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR STEALING MULES

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL

Officer Overpowered With Jim Bailey Under Arrest.

JUL 1 5 1914

BODY IS STILL UNBURIED

As County Has No Fund for Purpose and Black Had No Friends, Disposition of His Body a Problem. Sold Stolen Mules in Memphis.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

LAKE CORMORANT, Miss., July 14.—The body of Jim Bailey, negro mule thief, lynched early this morning, tonight was still unburied, as the county has no fund for that purpose, and the dead negro is known to have no relatives or friends in this section. Members of his race, it is said, will bury the body before morning.

The negro was lynched by a mob of possibly a score of masked men at 2 o'clock this morning at a point three miles east of Lake Cormorant.

After an inquest by a coroner's jury impaneled by Magistrate McGowan of Walls the body of the negro was again suspended from the tree where it had been hanging since the lynching. This was done to prevent hogs from mutilating the body.

The mules, valuable work stock, were stolen from James Watson of Walls and sold to a dealer in Memphis. Officers in that city were advised of the theft and detectives ran down the negro after locating the stolen mules.

An officer was sent from here in an automobile to bring back the prisoner. While traveling through the country to Hernando, where the county jail is located, to place the negro in prison, the officer was confronted by a mob in the woods.

The masked men quickly overpowered the officer and secured Bailey. The negro was hanged from a big white oak tree on the edge of a bluff.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

Nonpareil

SEP 2 7 1914

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR MURDER

Nathan Brown Shoots Farm Overseer and Is Caught.

ROCHELLE, Ga., Sept. 26.—Nathan Brown, a negro, was lynched by a mob near here late today for shooting to death Edward Roundtree, a farm overseer. The negro was caught after an all day chase with bloodhounds.

FOURTH LYNCHING WITHIN ONE WEEK.

AUG 1 0 1914

Monroe, La., Aug. 10.—The fourth lynching in this vicinity in a week occurred here Sunday when an unidentified negro was hanged a few miles from here by white citizens of Ouachita Paris. The negroes were suspected of killing a white man, Purvis, foreman of a logging camp, after a quarrel over cards.

Peoria Ill

STAR

NOV 2 6 1914

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Fred Sullivan and Wife Accused by Mob of Burning Barn.

Byhalia, Miss., Thursday.—Accused by an infuriated mob of having set fire to a barn on the farm of L. B. Williams, six miles from here, Fred Sullivan and his wife, Jane Sullivan, negroes, were hanged here late yesterday near the scene of the fire. Edward Williams, deputy sheriff, who had the victims under arrest, made futile efforts to prevent the lynching. He was overpowered and held while the ropes were prepared in sight of the victims.

A 4-year-old daughter of the pair witnessed her parents' execution.

Memphis Commercial Appeal

JUL 1 3 1914

NEGRESS TAKEN FROM JAIL AND LYNCHED BY MOB

ORANGEBURG, S. C., July 12.—Rosa Carson, a negress, was taken from the jail at Elloree, near here today, and lynched by a mob.

She is said to have confessed to beating to death the 12-year-old daughter of D. F. Bell yesterday.

PARISH AUTHORITIES ARE BLAMED BY BUSINESS MEN

Advertiser 12-17-14

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 16—Coincident with the convening of the grand jury here today to begin an investigation of the recent lynchings in this parish, the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and the local Bar Association adopted resolutions denouncing the lawless acts of the mobs and arraigning the parish authorities for alleged laxity in dealing with the mob spirit and for failure to protect prisoners. Governor Hall was called upon to take such action found to be necessary.

In his charge to the grand jury, District Judge D. F. Bell urged that nothing be letf undone to bring the guilty to justice. Attorney General Pleasant has been directed by Governor Hall to come to Shreveport and investigate the lynchings.

BY WHITE MOB ... THEFT CHARGE!

Lake Cormorant, Miss., July 15.—James Bailey, colored, charged with the theft of three mules, was forcibly taken from an officer and hanged by a mob here today.

Lynchings—1914
Cases of
Negro Male

July-Dec.

TIMES-

NOV 9 1914

NEGRO LYNCHED IN DAKOTA

No Arrests Expected, as So Many People Were Involved in the Tragedy at Harvey

Harvey, N. D., Nov. 9.—No arrests were today expected for the lynching of James Henry, colored, who is dead. C. R. Cady, the white man he shot in a quarrel, is dying. Cady and several other white men were quarreling when the negro attempted to mix in the quarrel. Cady is said to have told him "Niggers are not wanted," and Henry shot Cady. A posse was quickly organized and gave chase. They caught Henry in the outskirts of the town. There he was instantly killed. Authorities say there were so many involved that it would be hard to find the really guilty one.

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Bartlesville Okla
ENTERPRISE
OCT 26 1914

LYNCHED A NEGRO

Sunday Mob Hangs Slayer of Marshal At Newport.

Newport, Ark., Oct. 26—Howard Davis, a negro, who shot and killed City Marshal Payne yesterday, was lynched by a mob soon after the murder. Posses of armed citizens are pursuing two other negroes who shot at Payne, with the avowed intention of lynching both if they are caught. One of the negroes appears to have escaped, but at last reports the posse was close behind the other in the country north of here.

Marshal Payne attempted to arrest the negroes who were creating a disturbance; when it is said all three opened fireon him. Although mortally wounded, Marshal Payne drew his revolver and returned the fire, wounding Davis in the leg, crippling him so he could not escape. The other two negroes fled.

A mob quickly gathered and the wounded negro was taken just outside the limits of the town and hanged to a tree.

Negro Lynched.

Shiloh, S. C., Nov. 24.—Dillard Wilson, an escaped negro convict, suspected of the murder of Mrs. Ezekiel Truluck, a white woman, was lynched today.

NEGRESS LYNCHED IN SOUTH CAROLINA

110

Girl Said to Have Confessed to Beating Twelve Year Old White Girl to Death With Stick

Advertiser
7-13-14

ORANGEBURG, S. C. July 12—Rosa Carson, a negress, today was taken from the jail at Ellore, near here, and lynched by a mob. She is said to have confessed to killing the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Bell yesterday. The child was beaten to death with a stick of wood.

The negress was taken to the scene of the crime by the mob and hanged to a tree. Afterwards the body was riddled with bullets. The alleged confession was made just previous to the hanging.

Searching parties found the body of the murdered child early today after an all night search. It was partly hidden beneath a log and covered with wounds. The child disappeared late Saturday while she was going to a field to drive home a cow.

Suspicion was directed toward the negress on account of trouble she had had with the child's family and she and her sister were arrested today. As soon as the arrests became generally known a mob was formed, marched to the jail, battered in the door and took possession of the two women. The sister of the accused was later released when she is said to have admitted that her sister killed the child.

About thirty negroes watched the lynching of the woman, but offered no resistance.

LYNCHED FOR SHOOTING CITY MARSHALL IN TEXAS

COLORED MAN, WOUNDED, DRAGGED TO A TREE BY WHITE MURDERERS AND HANGED.

Newport, Ark., Oct. 25, 1914—A mob here today lynched Howard Davis, a Negro, a few minutes after Davis shot and killed City Marshal Payne. Two other Negroes were pursued by a mob bent on lynching them.

Payne had attempted to arrest the three who were disorderly. In a revolver fight Payne was killed and Davis wounded. A mob immediately dragged the Negro to a tree and hanged him.

THREE LYNCHINGS OCCUR IN LOUSIANA

KNOXVILLE, TENN.
DEC 12 1914 SENTINEL

Five Men Gain Entrance to Shreveport Jail and Overpower the Jailer.

BIG FIRE IN BIRMINGHAM

West Virginia College President Shot and Seriously Wounded After Dispute.

SAN ANTONIO.—A trainload of cotton, consting of 1,500 bales, left Taylor, Tex., Friday, on its way to spinners in Japan.

* * *

SHREVEPORT, La.—Watkins Lewis, a negro, was removed from the parish jail here tonight by a mob. He was placed in an automobile and driven rapidly away. It is believed that he will be lynched.

* * *

[illegible]MEE, Fla.—Daniel G. Francis, a descendant of the Mayflower pilgrims and a captain in the first Connecticut infantry during the war between the states, died at his home here. He was 77 years old. The body was sent to Hartford, Conn., for burial.

LYNCH NEGRO MURDERERS

Cleveland Plaindealer

Members of Mob Take Two Lives to Avenge Killing.

DEC 3 1914

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. [illegible]—Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes accused of murdering Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, La., early today, were lynched by a mob this afternoon.

Mack Knight, who confessed he and Dirden, Tobe and Watkins Lewis robbed and murdered the postmaster and burned his body, was released by the mob.

Watkins Lewis was saved from the mob by Sheriff Flournoy and lodged in jail.

MEXICAN IS LYNCHED
Advertiser 12-14-14

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 23.—A Mexican, said to have been the slayer of Jailer Harry Hinton, Sunday night at Oakville, Texas, was lynched today near that town. He was hanged to a tree and a number of bullets fired into his body. Three members of his family were given until nightfall to leave the county.

Violence was threatened against Ysidro Gonzales, another Mexican, arrested in the Hinton case, who is confined in the Oakville jail. The guard has been increased for his protection.

Negro Killing City Marshal Lynched

OCT 26 1914
OMAHA, NEB.

NEWPORT, Ark., Oct. 25.—Howard Davis, a negro who shot and killed City Marshal Payne, today, was lynched by a mob soon after the murder. Posses of armed citizens are pursuing two other negroes who shot at Payne with the avowed intention of lynching both if they are caught.

Marshall Payne attempted to arrest the negroes who were creating a disturbance when it is said all three opened fire on him. Although mortally wounded, he drew his revolver and returned the fire, wounding Davis in the leg, crippling him so he could not escape. The other two negroes fled. A mob quickly gathered and the wounded negro was taken outside the limits of town and strung up to a tree.

THREE NEGROES ARE LYNCHED IN LOUISIANA

AUG 7 1914
NEWS FROM TEX.
Chronicle

By Associated Press.

Monroe, La., August 7.—Two negroes, Preston Griffin and Charles Hall, were taken from the local city hall tower early today and hanged to trees in the jail yard by a mob estimated to have been 500. Less than 24 hours before Henry Holmes was lynched near here. He was implicated in the same crime, the killing of a white man.

Wednesday night A. J. Madden, an aged man who conducted a small grocery near the town limits, was hacked to pieces by robbers who entered his store. Holmes was caught by a mob early Thursday, confessed he was the instigator of the attack, implicated Griffin and Hall, and was lynched. The other two were caught yesterday and placed in jail here.

Fearing trouble, the sheriff moved them to the city hall tower. The mob ascertained the negroes were in the tower when one of them lighted a cigarette.

QUICKLY LYNCHED AFTER KILLING TOWN MARSHAL

TOPEKA, KAN
CAPITAL OCT 26 1914

Newport, Ark., [illegible] Howard Davis, a negro, who shot and killed City Marshal Payne today, was lynched by a mob soon after the murder. Posses of armed citizens are pursuing two other identified negroes who shot at Payne with the avowed intention of lynching both if they are caught. One of the negroes appears to have escaped, but at last reports the posse was close behind the other in the country north of here.

Marshal Payne attempted to arrest the negroes who were creating a disturbance when, it is said, all three opened fire on him. Although mortally wounded, Marshal Payne drew his revolver and returned the fire, wounding Davis in the leg, crippling him so he could not escape. The other two negroes fled.

A mob quickly gathered and the wounded negro was taken just outside the limits of the town and strung up to a tree.

SHERIFF'S POSSE HANGS NEGRO MURDERER SUNDAY

Advertiser
10-26-14

NEWPORT, ARK., Oct. 25—Howard Davis, one of three negroes who shot and killed City Marshal Payne here last night was captured by a posse of citizens today and hanged. Another of the negroes arrested by a sheriff's posse, was spirited out of Newport late today while a mob was forming and placed in the penitentiary at Little Rock. Citizens are in pursuit of the third. Payne was attempting to arrest the negroes on a minor charge when he was killed.

FLIMSY EXCUSE FOR LYNCHING

South Carolina Mob Murders Man for Looking at Woman—Alarming Increase in Southern Crime.

Charleston, [illegible] Dec. 13—(Special)—There has been an alarming increase in lynchings throughout the southern states during the past few weeks. The bloodthirsty wretches have dropped the old cry of "rape," and murder upon the most flimsy pretext. Last week Friday a mob near Coward (peculiar coincidence in name of town) lynched William Green, whose offence against the law was that he had looked at a couple of women. They were both turning the same corner from opposite directions. One of the women shrieked and the mob did the rest.

MOB IN LOUISIANA LYNCHES 2 NEGROES, CAPTURES ANOTHER

Advertiser 12-13-14

Shreveport, La., December 11.—Watkins Lewis, a negro, was removed from the parish jail here tonight by a mob. He was placed in an automobile and driven rapidly away. It is believed that he will be lynched.

Shreveport, La., December 11.—Charles Washington and Breard Henderson, negroes, who last night killed and robbed Cyrus Hotchkin, white, near Mooringsport, La., and were brought here, were lynched this afternoon about five miles from Shreveport while being transferred to Mansfield, La., for safe-keeping.

They were hanged to a tree near the roadway by a mob of about fifty men.

According to the police who arrested Washington and Henderson here last night, the negroes confessed that they killed Hotchkin, an oil field employee, for the purpose of robbery.

Hotchkin came to Mooringsport recently. His mother lives in Chiloquin, [illegible].

New York Eve. Journal 26 October 1914

Lynch Negro Slayer.

Newport, Ark., Oct. 26.—A mob here to-day lynched Howard Davis, a negro, a few minutes after Davis shot and killed City Marshal Payne. Two other negroes were pursued by a mob bent on lynching them, but they escaped.

BURNED AT THE STAKE THO' VOWING INNOCENCE

Louisiana

Fifth Negro Is Lynched Near Shreveport Within Ten Days. Eighth Lynching in Year.

Shreveport, La., December 12.—Watkins Lewis, a negro, accused of complicity in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., was burned at the stake last night by a mob, despite his protestations of innocence, according to information secured today. His charred body was found today bound to a tree near Sylvester, in the southern part of Caddo parish.

Watkins Lewis was the fifth negro put to death by a mob in this parish within ten days and the eighth in a year. Two were lynched last week for alleged implication in the killing of Hicks and the robbery of his store, and early last night two others were taken from a deputy sheriff near Shreveport, after they are said to have confessed to the killing of Cyrus Hotchkin, an oil field worker, and hanged.

District Judge Bell today ordered the grand jury to meet in special session next Wednesday to investigate the lynchings.

Lewis was taken from the parish jail here by five men, who gained entrance through a window and overpowered the jailer. He was taken from the prison in an automobile and no trace of either the man or his captors was found until the finding of his body near Sylvester was reported. It is said that several hundred men participated in the lynching.

Sheriff Flournoy was absent from Shreveport yesterday on a hunting trip.

Tonight conditions at Sylvester were reported quiet and no further disorder is anticipated.

NEGRO IS MURDERED AT COFFEE SPRINGS

advertiser 12-10-14

Special to The Advertiser.

COFFEE SPRINGS, ALA., Dec. 9.—Wilbert Ford, a negro from Pensacola, was shot in the thigh here yesterday afternoon and died today from the wound. It is alleged that two white men Mitt Forrester and Duncan Maness, began a difficulty with the negro to run him out of town. The negro ran for life down the street and took refuge in the house of Dr. Carter. They entered the house and ejected the negro and placed him in an automobile and left town. He was found shot down about three miles from town. Before he died he is said to have charged Forrester with the shooting. Maness and Forrester are still at large with officers on their trail.

THIRD NEGRO LYNCHED FOR SYLVESTER CRIME

Bogalusa

Mob Quietly Takes Black from Shreveport Jail Late Last Night.

Body Not Yet Found.

DEC 12 1914 ENTERPA

Shreveport, La., Dec. 11.—Watkins Lewis, a negro, supposed to be the ring leader in the murder last week of Charles M. Hicks, merchant and postmaster at Sylvester, this parish, was taken from the parish jail tonight at 10:30 o'clock and is believed to have been lynched. Only a few men took part in getting possession of the negro, entrance to the jail being effected by crawling through a window.

Jailer Gamblin was overpowered and the keys to the cells taken from him. The negro was quickly taken through a window, placed in a waiting automobile and whisked away. A trail of blood led from the window to where the automobile stood, and it is thought from this that the negro was wounded before he left the jail.

It is not known what became of Lewis and his captors, but it is regarded as certain that he was lynched.

The affair was so quietly conducted that very few people knew of it, theatre crowds passing the jail shortly afterwards being in ignorance of what had taken place. Two negroes were lynched last week following the confessions that they had helped to murder and rob Hicks. Lewis' daughter is alleged to have implicated him as the ringleader in the crime.

LYNCH TWO NEGROES ACCUSED OF MURDER OF LOUISIANA MAN

The Florida Times-Union 12/3/14

MOB AVENGES KILLING OF C. M. HICKS, POSTMASTER AT SYLVESTER STATION—ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE INFORMED ON OTHERS.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 2.—Two negroes, Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, were lynched early today at Sylvester Station, La., in connection with the murder and robbery of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at that place. Watkins Lewis, a negro, is under arrest, and another negro, Mack Night, who was captured by the mob, was given his freedom.

Knight, according to the story from Sylvester, gave the names of the negroes to the officers. He confessed, it is said, that the four negroes entered Hick's store about 4 o'clock this morning, and after securing between $300 and $400, shot and killed the postmaster. Later to conceal their crime they returned and after saturating the body with oil, set fire to the place. Neighbors, attracted by the flames, arrived in time to recover the body of Hicks before it was entirely burned.

THREE LYNCHINGS NEAR SHREVEPORT MAKE TOTAL EIGHT

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 12.—With three lynchings yesterday and last night, making a total of five illegal hangings in Caddo parish within the past ten days this parish now has a record of eight lynchings within the past year.

The most recent hanging took place early today, when Watkins Lewis, aged negro, believed to have been the ring leader in a negro plot which culminated in the robbery and assassination of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster-merchant at Sylvester, a town five miles from here, was taken from the parish jail shortly before midnight and strung up at Sylvester.

Efforts of last night's mob to compel Lewis to disclose the hiding place of several hundred dollars taken from the Hicks store proved unavailing. Of the eight negroes lynched in the parish within a year, only one was charged with attacking a white woman, the other seven being accused of the murder of white men.

Two Are Hanged.

Following a confession that they had killed Cyrus Hotchkin, an oil field worker, near Mooringsport, "just for fun," and because he had no money, Charles Washington and Beard Henderson, negroes, were taken from a deputy sheriff about 5 miles south of Shreveport late yesterday while being transferred to the jail at Mansfield, and lynched by a mob of about 40 men. Hotchkin was unknown here, but has a sister, Miss Mary Hotchkin, living in Denver, Colo.; a brother, Charles Hotchkin, at Fort Worth, Texas, and his mother, Mrs. Charles E. Hotchkin, at Chiliquin, Ore.

The two negroes were arrested and taken to the city jail, where they were closely questioned by the police, finally admitting that they had killed Hotchkin for robbery. Yesterday they were transferred to the parish jail and District Judge Bell immediately ordered the grand jury to convene to investigate the case.

During the day threats were heard that an attack would be made on the jail last night and Sheriff Flournoy ordered the negroes removed to Mansfield, 40 miles away. They were placed in an automobile in charge of Deputy Sheriff Baser, but when the party reached a point five miles from the city a mob took the negroes away from the officer, went to a grove beside the road and hanged them. The lynchers then quickly dispersed.

FLORIDA MOB HANGS NEGRO

ST. PAUL, MINN. NOV 1 3 1914

Prisoner Charged With Murdering Camden, N. J., Man and Attacking Wife, Lynched.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Nov. 13.—John Evans, a negro, was taken from the city prison here last night by a mob and hanged to a telephone pole. The negro was charged with killing Edward F. Sherman of Camden, N. J., and attacking Mrs. Sherman.

NEGRO LYNCHED

Vindicator Youngstown, O.

AUG 7 1914

Monroe, La., Aug. 7.—Preston Griffin and Charles Hall, negroes were taken from the local city hall tower early today and hanged by a mob. Less than 24 hours before Henry Holmes was lynched near here, in connection with the same crime.

A. J. Madden, an aged grocer, was killed by burglars Wednesday night and Holmes was captured and lynched by a mob several hours later. He is said to have confesed and implicated the two other negroes in the crime.

Hall and Griffin were arested yesterday. Fearing they would be lynched the sheriff locked them in the city hall tower. The mob located the negroes when one of them lighted a cigarette and the double lynching followed.

LYNCH THREE FOR MURDER

Springfield, Mass.

AUG 8 1914 UNION

Negroes Said to Have Killed Grocer Disposed of by Mob.

MONROE, La., Aug. 7—Preston Griffin and Charles Hall, Negroes, were taken from the local City Hall tower today and hanged by a mob. Less than 24 hours before Henry Holmes was lynched near here in connection with the same crime.

A. J. Madden, an aged grocer, was killed by burglars Wednesday night and Holmes was captured and lynched by a mob several hours later. He is said to have confessed and implicated the two other Negroes in the crime.

Hall and Griffin were arrested yesterday. Fearing they would be lynched the sheriff locked them in the City Hall tower. The mob located the Negroes when one of them lighted a cigaret and the double lynching followed.

A WHITE MAN LYNCHED

UNKNOWN MAN TAKEN BY MASKED MEN—HAD ATTACKED GIRL EIGHT YEARS OLD AND WAS ON WAY TO JAIL.

Baker, Or., July 17, 1914.—An unidentified man who had attacked the 8-year-old daughter of a farmer living in a sparsely settled part of the country, was taken from his captors, a party of ranchers, by 12 masked men last night and lynched.

The man was being taken to jail at Whitney.

QUICK JUSTICE BY MASKED MOB

Portland Oregonian

Baker City, Oregon, July 17.—An unidentified white man was lynched by a mob of masked men for attempting to assault a little girl on a ranch near here. The father heard the child's cries and rescued her before she was harmed. J. B. Harris, the father of the child, started to take the man to the sheriff but while enroute, he was stopped by twelve masked men, who took the man and hanged him to a tree.

THREE LYNCHED FOR CRIME

DEC 4 1914

Rochester, N.Y. Demo. Chronicle

Shreveport Mob Hangs Another Negro for Murder of Postmaster.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant at Sylvester Station, La., was lynched early to-day, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime.

Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed they were in the party of negroes who killed Hicks.

Merchandise from the Hicks store was found in the homes of several negroes in the neighborhood and other lynchings are likely to result, said reports received to-day.

Beaumont Journal

ENTERPRISE

NOV 2 6 1914

NEGRO COUPLE LYNCHED.

They Had Burned Farmer's Barn for Revenge.

Byhalia, Miss., Nov. 25.—Fred Sullivan, a negro, and his wife, accused of having set fire to a barn on a plantation near Byhalia several days ago, were hanged today by a mob which forced a deputy sheriff and his posse, who had arrested the couple, to stand idly by while the lynching was in progress.

This information was brought to Byhalia tonight by members of the posse. Sullivan, it is said, was first hanged from the limb of a tree and within a few minutes the woman met a like fate. It is alleged that the negro confessed that he burned the barn in retaliation for the action of the planter in forcing him to surrender a mule which he had purchased but had not paid for.

Lynchings - 1914

Cases of

112

July - Dec.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR KILLING WHITE

ROCHELLE, GA., Sept. 25—Nathan Brown, a negro, was lynched by a mob here late today. Brown early today shot and killed Edward Rountree, an overseer on a farm near Abbeville, Ga. The shooting is said to have been the outcome of a dispute over cotton picked by Brown. The negro was captured near Pope City after an all day hunt in which bloodhounds were employed.

Two other negroes charged with having been implicated in the killin are now in jail in Abbeville. No furth er trouble is anticipated.

MOB LYNCHES NEGRO FOR ASSAULTING GIRL

Hampton, S. C., December 16.—Alle Seymour, a negro, was taken from th jail here about 1 o'clock this morni by a mob and killed. His body w found lying in the road this morning, riddled by bullets.

The mob overpowered Jailer Bowers and took from him the keys to the jail. The lynching was carried out in an orderly manner and was attended by comparatively little excitement.

Seymour had been in jail since Thursday, December 10, awaiting trial on the charge of having assaulted a white girl. He was not a Hampton negro, but was passing through this section with a troupe of gypsies. No arrests have been made.

LYNCHED THREE NEGROES

Associated Press Dispatch by Special Wire

Monroe, La., Aug. 7.—Preston Griffin and Charles Hall, negroes, were taken from the City Hall tower early today and hanged by a mob. Less than 24 hours before Henry Holmes was lynched near Monroe in connection with the same crime.

A. J. Madden, an aged grocer, was killed by burglars on Wednesday night, and Holmes was captured and lynched by a mob. He is said to have confessed and implicated the two other negroes in the crime.

LYNCHES MURDER SUSPECT

Eufaula, Ok... Mob Wreaks Vengeance on Negro Held for Indian's Death.

Eufaula, Okla., Aug. 1.—Crockett Williams, a negro held in jail charged with the murder of Johnson King, an Indian, was taken from the jail here by a mob at 2 A. M. today and lynched.

LYNCHED FOR KILLING OVER CARDS

Monroe, La., Aug. 3.—The fourth lynching in this vicinity in a week occurred today when an unidentified negro was hanged a few miles from here by a mob of white citizens of Ouachita parish. The negro was suspected of killing a white man named Purvis, foreman of a logging camp, after a quarrel over a game of cards.

NEGRO LYNCHED ON STATE LINE

By Associated Press.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 3.—After taking Tom Burns, a negro, from a deputy sheriff, who was escorting him to the jail at Hernando, Miss., a posse of ten men lynched the negro from the Horn Lake road bridge at the Tennessee-Mississippi state line early today. The negro was arrested for an alleged murderous assault on T. B. Miller, a merchant at White Haven, on Saturday night.

NEGRO SLAYER IS LYNCHED IN HARVEY

HARVEY, N. D., Nov. 9—No arrests were today expected for the lynching of James Henry, colored, who is dead. C. R. Cady, the white man he shot in a quarrel, is dying. Cady and several other white men were quarreling when the negro attempted to mix in the quarrel. Cady is said to have told him "Niggers are not wanted," and Henry shot Cady. A posse caught Henry in the outskirts of the town. There he was instantly killed.

THIRD NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY WHITES IN LOUISIANA

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 12.—The third lynching in this vicinity in the last thirty-six hours was committed on Saturday when a mob of citizens hanged the second of two negroes who confessed that because of "hard times" they had murdered Cyrus Hopkins, with robbery as the motive. Previously another negro had been executed without trial when he admitted the murder of a merchant near here. Twelve negroes have been lynched in the immediate vicinity of Vicksburg within six months.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR THE THEFT OF THREE MULES

Lake Cormorant, Miss., July 14.—James Bailey, a negro, accused of the theft of three mules, was hanged today by a mob of about twenty masked men, near Lake Cormorant. Bailey was taken from an officer while en route to the county jail at Hernando. An investigation by a coroner's jury late today failed to establish the identity of any member of the mob.

THREE NEGROES ARE LYNCHED FOR CRIME.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant in Sylvester Station, La., was lynched early today, making the third negro to be hanged by mobs for the crime.

Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed that they were in the party of negroes that killed Hicks.

The authorities are making an investigation of the murder and robbery.

MOB LYNCHES THREE BLACKS

Monroe, La., Aug. 7.—Preston Griffin and Charles Hall, negroes, were taken from the tower of the city hall and hanged by a mob today. Henry Holmes, a negro, was lynched last night. The three negroes were arrested in connection with the death of A. J. Madden, 19, who was slain by burglars. Holmes confessed and implicated the other two.

NEGRO PUT TO DEATH FOR ATTACK ON GIRL

Fort Deposit, Ala., December 18.—Will Jones, a negro recently from Rome, Ga., this morning was lynched by a mob of infuriated citizens and his body riddled with bullets. After his capture he confessed to attempting criminal assault on Miss Olie Mae Sullivan, a high school student here.

Miss Sullivan was awakened during the night by an intruder in her room who disappeared through an open window. This morning tracks of stockinged feet were found in the fresh red mud and these led to the house where Jones was found. His sox were found covered with red mud. He confessed the attempted assault, and was placed in a buggy to be carried to Hayneville for safe keeping. Half a mile from town the mob overpowered the guards, hanged the negro and then riddled the body with bullets.

A coroner's jury, which made an investigation, returned the usual verdict of "party or parties unknown."

LYNCH NEGRO FOR THEFT OF MULES.

Lake Cormorant, Miss.—James Bailey, a negro accused of the theft of three mules, was hanged yesterday by a mob near here. Bailey was taken from an officer while en route in an automobile to the jail at Hernando. Investigation by a coroner's jury failed to establish the identity of any member of the mob.

MOB HANGS MAN AND WOMAN IN MISSISSIPPI

BYHALIA, Miss., Nov. 26.—Fred Sullivan, a negro, and his wife, accused of burning a barn on a plantation near Byhalia several days ago, were hanged yesterday by a mob which forced a deputy sheriff and his posse to watch the lynching.

This information was brought to Byhalia last night by members of the posse. Sullivan, it is said, was hanged first from the limb of a tree and within a few minutes the woman met a like fate.

It is alleged the negro confessed he burned the barn in retaliation for the action of the planter in forcing him to surrender a mule which he had purchased but had not paid for.

LYNCHED FOR HER MURDER

Escaped Negro Convict, Suspected of Slaying White Woman, Hanged Near Shiloh, S. C.

Shiloh, S. C., Nov. 24.—Dillard Wilson, an escaped negro convict, suspected of the murder of Mrs. Ezekiel Truluck, a white woman, was lynched today near here.

BITES OFF WHITE'S CHIN AND IS LYNCHED BY MOB

Ruleville, Miss., December 22.—Because he bit off the chin of Thomas King, aged 40, manager of the Boynton plantation, near here, Charles Williams, a negro, was lynched by a mob several hours later, according to news brought here today. The attack occurred yesterday in the country about five miles from Ruleville, it is said, after King had been involved in a difficulty with another negro named Jones.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY GEORGIA MOB

Rochelle, Ga., September 26.—Nathan Brown, a negro, was lynched by a mob near here late today. Brown early today shot and killed Edward Rountree, an overseer on a farm near Abbeville, Ga. The shooting is said to have been the outcome of a dispute over cotton picked by Brown. The negro was captured near Pope City after an all day hunt in which bloodhounds were employed. Two other negroes charged with having been implicated in the killing are now in jail at Abbeville. No further trouble is anticipated.

Two Lynch

Shreveport, La., D... and Monroe Dirden, ... of murdering Charles M. Hicks, ... master at Sylvester Station, La., were lynched by a mob to-day.

NEGROES LYNCHED BY YANKEE MOB

Shreveport, La., Dec. 12.—Two negroes were lynched near Shreveport yesterday and last night another, Watkins Lewis, accused of complicity in the killing of Charles M. Hicks, a merchant of Sylvester, La., was taken from the parish jail by members of a mob and is believed to have been hanged.

Lewis was removed by five men, who gained entrance to the jail through a window and overpowered the jailer. The negro was put in an automobile, and hurried away. Up to a late hour last night, no trace had been found of the prisoner or his captors.

Double Lynching At Shreveport

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 2—Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes, accused of murdering Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, La., early today, were lynched by a mob this afternoon. Mack Knight, a negro, who confessed that he and Dirden and Tobe and Watkins Lewis robbed and murdered the postmaster and burned his body, was released by the mob. Watkins Lewis was saved from the mob by Sheriff Flournoy and lodged in jail.

MOB LEADER SHOT DEAD

Jailor, Guarding Colored Prisoner, Kills Prominent Kentucky Man Attempting Lynching.

Paris, Ky., Aug. 29.—While defending a colored prisoner, Henry Thompson, charged with assault and attempted robbery, City Jailer E. J. Farris shot and killed Eugene Houston, the leader of the mob and a prominent citizen of Paris.

Thompson was caught in the act of robbing the home of Henry Mead, whom he struck over the head with a hatchet. Mead wrenched the hatchet from Thompson's hand and inflicted a wound that will prove fatal.

TWO NEGRO SLAYERS OF POSTMASTER ARE LYNCHED

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 3.—Two negroes were lynched at Sylveston late yesterday for the murder of Postmaster Charles Hicks at that place. Two others are being brought here by Sheriff Fluexnoy, having been rescued from the mob.

Buffalo Times

DEC 3 1914

Negroes Are Lynched by Mob.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes accused of murdering Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, La., were lynched by a mob.

"JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE"

SO CORONER IS ALLEGED TO HAVE DECLARED WHEN WHITE MAN WAS LYNCHED—STRANGE CASE.

(By Journal's Leased Wire.)

Clarksville, Tenn., July 27—Lee Varner, seventeen, white, was shot and killed today by a mob of negroes after, it was alleged, he assaulted a negro girl.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

From The Richmond Evening Journal. July 27. 1914.

OKLAHOMA MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO

Advertiser 8-2-14

EUFAULA, OKLA., Aug. 1.—Crockett Williams, negro, who was taken from the jail here early today and hanged, is said to have confessed before his death that he killed Johnson King, a wealthy Indian by striking him with an iron pipe.

Williams implicated Louis Perryman, a negro. Perryman is in jail here.

A mob of twenty-eight unmasked men overpowered two guards and dragged Williams to a tree four blocks away where he was hanged. So quietly did they work the town was not aroused.

Syracuse, N. Y.

LOUISIANA NEGRO LYNCHED

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant at Sylvester Station, La., was lynched early to-day, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime. Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed they were in the party of negroes who killed Hicks.

POSSE LYNCH COLORED MAN

Houston

ONLY SUSPECTED OF THEFT—EVIDENTLY HE DEFENDED HIMSELF AND DIED FIGHTING.

8-3-14

Laurel, Miss., July 1.—A negro named John Smith, suspected of holding up and robbing the Gilchrist Fordney Company's pay car near Stearns, La., Saturday, was killed by a posse yesterday near Louisville, Miss., according to reports reaching here. The robber killed one white man, seriously wounded two others and escaped with $2,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.

NEWS AUG 1 1914

LYNCHING AT EUFAULA.

Oklahoma Negro Charged With Killing Indian Taken From Jail.

EUFAULA, Okla., August 1.—Crockett Williams, a negro, held in jail charged with the murder of Johnson King, an Indian, was taken from the jail here by a mob at 2 o'clock this morning and lynched.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY OKLAHOMA MOB

Nashville, Tennessean

Aug. 1914

EUFAULA, Okla., Aug. 1.—Crockett Williams, negro, who was taken from the jail here early today and hanged, is said to have confessed before his death that he killed Johnson King, a wealthy Indian, by striking him with an iron pipe. Williams implicated Louis Perryman, a negro. Perryman is in jail here.

A mob of twenty-eight unmasked men overpowered two guards and dragged Williams to a tree four blocks away where he was hanged. So quietly did they work the town was not aroused.

NEGRO AND WIFE LYNCHED

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS NOV 26 1914

Mississippi Mob Compels Posse to Watch Hanging of Couple Accused of Burning Barn.

Byhalia, Miss., Nov. 25.—Fred Sullivan, a negro, and his wife, accused of burning a barn on a plantation near Byhalia several days ago, were hanged today by a mob which forced a deputy sheriff and his posse to watch the lynching.

ANOTHER LYNCHED AT MONROE

St. Albans Vt. Messenger AUG 10 1914

Fourth Occurs When Negro Accused of Murder Is Hanged by Mob.

Monroe, La., Aug. 10.—The fourth lynching in this vicinity in a week occurred when an unidentified negro man was hanged a few miles from here by a mob of white citizens of Ouachita parish. The negro was suspected of killing a white man named Purvis, foreman of a logging camp, after a quarrel over a gave of cards.

FOURTH LYNCHING OCCURS IN MONROE WITHIN WEEK

Courier 8-10-14

MONROE, La., Aug. 9—The fourth lynching and the eighth violent death in this vicinity during the past week, occurred today when an unidentified negro was, hanged a few miles from here by a mob of white citizens of Ouachita Parish. The negro was suspected of killing a white man named Purvis, foreman of a logging camp, following a game of cards.

PITTSBURGH, PA. DEC 3 1914 LEADER

THREE MEN LYNCHED FOR SAME CRIME

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant at Sylvester Station, La., was lynched early today, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime.

Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed they were in the party of negroes who killed Hicks.

Meadville Pa TRIBUNE REPUBLICAN

DEC 5 1914

ANOTHER LYNCHING

By Associated Press.

FLORENCE, S. C., Dec. 4.—William Green, a negro, to-day was forcibly taken from officers by a mob near Coward, S. C., and lynched. Green was arrested after he had frightened some women who had been left alone in their home near Coward.

Lynch Negroes Who Admit Murder

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 11.—Charles Washington and Breard Henderson, negroes, charged with robbing and killing Cyrus Hotchkin, a white man, near Mooringsport, La., yesterday, were lynched near here today while being taken to Mansfield, La., for safekeeping. Authorities said they had confessed.

NOV 4 1914 ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

NEGRO TAKEN FROM DEPUTY

Colored Man Accused of Attacking White Merchant Is Lynched.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Tom Burns, a negro, today was taken from a deputy sheriff near Hernando, Miss., and lynched. The deputy was on his way to jail with the prisoner, who was charged with attacking a white merchant.

Raleigh N.C. NEWS OBSERVER

OCT 26 1914

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED.

Arkansas Citizens Hang Slayer of City Marshal.

New Port, Ark., Oct. 25.—Howard Davis, one of three negroes who shot and killed City Marshal Payne here last night, was captured by a posse of citizens today and hanged. Another of the negroes, arrested by a sheriff's possse, was taken away from New Port late today while a mob was forming and placed in the penitentiary at Little Rock. Citizens are in pursuit of the third. Payne was attempting to arrest the negroes on a minor charge when he was killed.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR POSTMASTER'S MURDER

DEC 3 19[illegible] PITTSBURGH, PA.

By United Press

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, a negro, was lynched today at Sylvester, La., the third negro to be hanged by the mobs aroused by the murder of Postmaster Charles M. Hicks of Sylvester.

MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO FOR MURDER OF WOMAN

Constitution 11-25-14

Sumter, S. C., November 24.—Dill Wilson, negro, an escaped convict, was lynched this afternoon near Shiloh, in the extreme eastern part of this county, for the alleged murder of Mrs. Ezekiel Truluck, a white woman.

The chaingang was working near the woman's house when, it is alleged, he went there between 12 and 1 p. m. today and cut her throat so that she died shortly afterwards.

UNDER HOUSE, NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Constitution 12-5-14

[illegible]nce, S. C., December 4.—A mob [illegible] William Green, a negro, from officers near Coward, S. C., today, hanged him to a tree and then riddled his body with bullets, according to reports received here. Green was arrested after he had been detected in the act of hiding under a house during the owner's absence. The negro's presence under the house was detected by the women occupants, who were unprotected and who summoned the officers.

DEC 3 1914

Louisiana Lynchings.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, charged with participating in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, Postmaster and merchant at Sylvester Station, La., was lynched early to-day, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime. Tobee Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed they were in the party of negroes who killed Hicks. Merchandise from the Hicks store was found in the homes of several negroes in the neighborhood and other lynchings are likely to result, said reports received to-day.

Racine Wis

LYNCH NEGRO FOR MURDER

Mob at Newport Kills Colored Man for Slaying Marshal

OCT 26 1914 TIMES

Newport, Ark., Oct. 26.—Howard Davis, a negro who shot and killed City Marshal Payne today, was lynched by a mob soon after the murder. Posses of armed citizens are pursuing two other negroes who shot at Payne with the avowed intention of lynching both if they are caught. One of the negroes may have escaped, but the posse is close behind the other in the country north of here.

Cleveland Press Dec 3/14

LYNCH TWO NEGROES

By United Press.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 3.—Two negroes were lynched at Sylvester late yesterday for the murder of Postmaster Charles M. Hicks.

Two others were rescued from the mob.

One negro confessed the quartet killed Hicks, robbed his store of $300 and later poured oil on the body and fired the store.

Indianapolis News AUG 8 1914

Robbed Pay Car, Killed Clerk and Wounded Two.

Associated Press to The Globe

Bay Springs, Miss., July 9—A mob which last night attempted to lynch Mose Johnson, a negro, was baffled by Sheriff Jones, who summoned thirty citizens to reinforce his posse of thirteen deputies and announced he would protect the prisoner at all hazards.

After having surrounded the local jail for some hourse the mob dispersed early today.

The negro will be taken to Jackson Miss., for safe keeping.

Johnson held up and robbed the pay car of the Gilchrist-Fordney company at Stevens, Miss., on June 27, securing $2300 in currency. In effecting the robbery Johnson killed one clerk and wounded two.

Pittsburg Gazette Times AUG 8, 1914

Hiding Place Disclosed When One of Them Lights Cigaret.

MONROE, La., Aug. 7.—Preston Griffin and Charles Hall, negroes, were taken from the local city hall tower early today and hanged by a mob. Less than 24 hours before Henry Holmes was lynched near here, in connection with the same crime.

A. J. Madden, an aged grocer, was killed by burglars Wednesday night and Holmes was captured and lynched by a mob several hours later. He is said to have confessed and implicated the two other negroes in the crime.

Hall and Griffin were arrested yesterday. Fearing they would be lynched, the sheriff locked them in the city hall tower. The mob located the negroes when one of them lighted a cigaret and the double lynching followed.

Malone Ill Dispatch

DEC 3 1914

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED FOR KILLING POSTMASTER

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, a negro, was lynched here today. He was charged with participation in the murder of Charles Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La. He is the third negro to be lynched for this crime. Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were victims of a mob yesterday

Lynchings – 1914
Cases of 113

July – Dec.

113

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOB

DEC 3 1914

Pittsburg, Pa. Chronicle Tele

Blacks Put to Death for Murder of Postmaster at Sylvester Station, La.

Shreveport, La., December 3.—Kane McKnight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant, at Sylvester Station, La., was lynched early today, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime.

Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed they were in the party of negroes who killed Hicks. McKnight was released by the posse after he had made a confession involving the other negroes, but the infuriated friends of the murdered man made McKnight also the victim of summary punishment.

Merchandise from the Hicks store was found in the homes of several negroes in the neighborhood and other lynchings are likely to result, said reports received.

The authorities are making an investigation of the murder and robbery. It was said the finding of the stolen property indicated a general raid had been made on the stock after Hicks had been killed and before his body and store were burned.

2 NEGROES LYNCHED BY A LOUISIANA MOB

Birmingham, Ala.

Two Charged With Murder of White Man Are Put to Death

AGE HERALD
DEC 12 1914

Shreveport, La., December 11.—Two negroes were lynched near Shreveport today, and tonight another, Watkins Lewis, accused of complicity in the killing of Charles M. Hicks, a merchant of Sylvester, La., was taken from the parish jail here by members of a mob and is believed to have been hanged.

Lewis was secured by five men, who gained entrance to the jail through a window and overpowered the jailer. The negro was forced to accompany the men to an automobile, which hurried away, presumably to join other members of the mob.

Up to a late hour no trace has been found of the negro or his captors.

The other negroes lynched today are said to have confessed to the killing of Cyrus Hotchkin, an oil field worker, near Morgansport, La., last night. They were taken from an officer who was attempting to remove them to Mansfield, La., for safekeeping.

Two other negroes were hanged by a mob last week for alleged implication in the killing of Hicks.

MOB LYNCHES THIRD NEGRO

DEC 3 · 1914

Enraged Friends of Merchant and Postmaster Killed and Buried in Louisiana Hang Three.

ST. PAUL, MINN. DISPATCH

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McNight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant at Sylvester Station, La., was lynched today making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime. Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed they were in the party of negroes who killed Hicks.

It was said the finding of the stolen property indicated a general raid had been made on his store's stock after Hicks had been killed and before his body and store were burned.

Columbia, S. C.
State
Dec 3/14

NEGROES LYNCHED FOR DOUBLE CRIME

Two Taken by Mob and Put to Death for Murder of Postmaster.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 2.—Two negroes, Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, were lynched today at Sylvester Station, La., in connection with the murder and robbery of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at that place. Watkins Lewis, a negro, is under arrest and another negro, Mack Knight, who was captured by the mob, was given his freedom.

Knight, according to the story from Sylvester, gave the names of the negroes to the officers. He confessed, it is said, that the four negroes entered Hicks' store about 4 o'clock this morning and, after securing between $300 and $400, shot and killed the postmaster. Later to conceal their crime, they returned and, after saturating the body with oil, set fire to the place. Neighbors attracted by the flames arrived in time to recover the body of Hicks before it was entirely burned.

TWO NEGRO SLAVERS OF POSTMASTER LYNCHED

TIMES
DEC 3 1914 ALTOONA, PA

(Associated Press to Altoona Times.)

SHREVEPORT, La., Dev. 2.—Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes, accused of murdering Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, La., early today, were lynched by a mob this afternoon. Mack Knight, a negro, who confessed that he and Dirden and Tobe and Watkins Lewis robbed and murdered the postmaster and burned his body, was released by the mob. Watkins Lewis was saved from the mob by a sheriff and lodged in jail.

Memphis Dispatch
OCT 26 1914

ARKANSAS MOB LYNCHES NEGRO WHO SHOT OFFICER

Newport, Ark., Oct. 26.—Howard Davis, a negro who shot and killed City Marshal Payne' Sunday, was lynched by a mob soon after the murder. Posses of armed citizens are pursuing two other negroes who shot at Payne, with the avowed intention of lynching both if they are caught.

It is reported that Sheriff McQuiston captured one of the fugitive negroes and hurried him away before would-be lynchers learned of the capture. The sheriff caused a train to be stopped several miles south of Newport and took the prisoner to the penitentiary at Little Rock.

Marshal Payne attempted to arrest the negroes, when, it is said, all opened fire on him. Although mortally wounded, Payne drew his revolver and returned the fire, wounding Davis in the leg, crippling him so he could not escape. The other two negroes fled.

Davis was taken outside the town and hanged to a tree.

NEGRO IS TAKEN FROM OFFICERS BY MOB AND LYNCHED

DEC 4 1914
Record
Columbia, S. C.

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4.—Willie Green, a young negro, was taken from officers by a mob near Coward, S. C., this morning and lynched, according to a special from Florence.

The mob hanged the negro and then riddled the body with bullets. He was on his way to Florence, after arrest for hiding under the house of a white man whose family was unprotected.

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR STEALING 3 MULES

SPRINGFIELD NEWS
JUL 15 '14

Lake Cormorant, Miss., Wednesday—James Bailey, colored, charged with the theft of three mules was forcibly taken from an officer and hanged by a mob near here. An inquest over the body was held today and no prosecutions were expected to follow.

THIRD LYNCHING AT SYLVESTER, LA.

NASHVILLE TENN
DEC 3 1914 Banner

By Associated Press.

Shreveport, La., December 3.—Kane McKnight, another negro charged with participation in the robbery and murder of Chas. M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., was lynched by a mob late yesterday afternoon, according to reports from Sylvester to-day. It was the third lynching yesterday in connection with the crime.

Feeling is running high in the Sylvester neighborhood, it is said, and other lynchings are predicted as a result of the finding of goods stolen from Hicks' store in the houses of other negroes.

Officers who investigated the crime assert that the finding of the stolen property indicates a general raid was made on Hicks' place after he had been murdered and before the store was destroyed by fire.

THIRD NEGRO LYNCHED

DEC 3 1914
NEW ORLEANS LA.
STANDARD

Louisiana Mob Avenges Postmaster's Death With Three Hangings

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant at Sylvester Station, La., was lynched early to-day, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime.

Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed they were in the party of negroes who killed Hicks.

Merchandise from the Hicks store was found in the homes of several negroes in the neighborhood and other lynchings are likely to result, said reports received to-day.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOBS NEAR SHREVEPORT, LA.

STANDARD Bridgeport, Conn.
DEC 12 1914

Men Were Accused of Complicity In Murder of White Men— Two Hung Last Week

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 12. negroes were lynched near Shrev yesterday and last night another, W kins Lewis, accused of complicity in the killing of Charles M. Hicks, a merchant of Sylvester, La., was taken from the Parish Jail here by a mob and is believed to have been hanged.

The two negroes lynched yesterday are said to have confessed that they killed Cyrus Hotchkin, an oil field worker, near Mooringsport, La., on December 3. They were taken from an officer who was trying to take them to Mansfield for safe keeping.

Two negroes were hanged by a mob last week for alleged complicity in the killing of Hicks.

THIRD NEGRO IS LYNCHED BY MOB FOR ONE'S DEATH

DEC 3 1914
Metropolis

Robbery and Alleged Murder Result in Three Lynchings.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, a negro, charged with participation in the robbery and murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., was lynched by a mob late yesterday, according to reports from Sylvester this morning. This made the third lynching yesterday in connection with the crime.

Officers who investigated the crime assert that the finding of the stolen property indicated a general raid was made on Hick's place after he had been murdered and before the store was destroyed by fire. There was much excitement today in the Sylvester neighborhood.

May Lynch Other Negroes in Louisiana

Richmond News Leader
DEC 3 1914

Three Hanged After Murder, and More Are in Danger Today.

(By Associated Press.)

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, another negro charged with participation in the robbery and murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., was lynched by a mob late yesterday afternoon, according to reports from Sylvester today. It was the third lynching yesterday in connection with the crime.

Feeling is running high in the Sylvester neighborhood, it is reported, and other lynchings are predicted as a result of the finding of goods stolen from Hicks' store in the houses of other negroes.

Officers who investigated the crime assert that the finding of the stolen property indicates a general raid was made on Hicks' place after he had been murdered and before the store was destroyed by fire.

CRIES INNOCENCE DURING LYNCHING

PITTSBURGH POST

DEC 13 1914

Negro on Pyre Denies Guilt, But Is Burned to Death.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 12.—The illegal hangings in this parish in the last year reached eight with the confirmation today of the lynching of Watkins Lewis, reported last night. Three of the eight negroes who met death at the hands of mobs were hanged yesterday. Five have been lynched in the last 10 days.

Watkins Lewis was taken from the Caddo parish jail shortly before midnight and put to death as a result of the murder of Charles Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., for which crime Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched last night.

Seven of the eight negroes were charged with murdering white men and one with attacking a white woman.

Lewis, it was said, before being thrown upon the burning pile, protested his innocence and refused to divulge the hiding place of a large sum of money said to have been stolen.

Two other negroes, a man and a woman, charged with participation in the crime, disappeared from the Sylvester neighborhood after the woman had been severely beaten by a mob, according to reports received by the sheriff here.

LYNCH 3 MORE NEGROES FOR MURDER OF HICKS

TOPEKA, KAN. CAPITAL

DEC 12 1914

Shreveport, La., Dec. 11.—Watkins Lewis, a negro, alleged ring leader in the murder last week of Charles M. Hicks, merchant and postmaster at Sylvester, was taken from the Parish jail tonight and is believed to have been lynched.

Only a few men took part in getting possession of the negro, entrance to the jail being effected by crawling through a window. Jailer Gamblin was overpowered and the keys to the cell taken from him. The negro was quickly taken through the window, placed in a waiting automobile and whisked away.

Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes, were lynched by a mob the day of the murder of...

NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOB

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS

DEC 3 1914

Pair Accused of Slaying L...

Postmaster Put to Death.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes accused of murdering Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester station, La., early today, were lynched by a mob this afternoon.

Mack Knight, a negro who confessed that he and Dirden and Tobe and Watkins Lewis robbed and murdered the postmaster and burned his body, was released by the mob.

Watkins Lewis was saved from the mob by Sheriff Flournoy and lodged in jail.

ANOTHER SHREVEPORT NEGRO IS LYNCHED

ST JOSEPH, MO.

Mob Takes Third Man Charged With Murder of Merchant From Jail

GAZETTE DEC 12 1914

Shreveport, La., Dec. 11.—Watkins Lewis, a negro, alleged ring leader in the murder last week of Charles M. Hicks, merchant and postmaster at Sylvester, was taken from the parish jail tonight and is believed to have been lynched.

Only a few men took part in getting possession of the negro, entrance to the jail being effected by crawling through a window. Jailer Gamblin was overpowered and the keys to the cells taken from him. The negro was quickly taken through the window, placed in a waiting automobile, and whisked away.

Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes, were lynched by a mob the day of the murder of Hicks.

TWO NEGROES ARE LYNCHED FOR MURDER

NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEC 12 1914

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 11.—Charles Washington and Breard Henderson, negroes, who last night killed and robbed Cyrus Hotchkin, white, near Mooringsport, La., and were brought here, were lynched this afternoon about five miles from Shreveport while being transferred to Mansfield, La., for safekeeping.

They were hanged to a tree near the roadway by a mob of about fifty men.

According to the police who arrested Washington and Henderson here last night, the negroes confessed that they killed Hotchkin, an oil field employe, for the purpose of robbery.

Hotchkin came to Morgansport recently. His mother lives in Chiloquin, Ore.

NEGRO AND WIFE LYNCHED

UTICA N. Y. Press NOV 26 1914

Mississippi Mob Takes Them From Posse and Hangs Them—Accused of Burning a Barn.

Ryhalia, Miss., Nov. 25.—Fred Sullivan, negro, and his wife, accused of burning a farm barn near Byhalia several days ago, were hanged to-day by a mob which forced a deputy sheriff and his posse to watch the lynching.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED BY MOB; SHERIFF SAVES ONE

Bridgeport, Conn.

Telegram DEC 3 1914

Trio Were Accused of Atrocious Murder and Robbery of Postoffice.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 2.—Tobe Lewis and Muroe Dirden, negroes accused of murdering Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, La, early to-day, were lynched by a mob this afternoon They robbed the postoffice, killed the postmaster and burned his body. Watkins Lewis, a brother of Tobe, was saved from the mob by Sheriff Flournier and lodged in jail.

LYNCHING FOLLOWS KILLING OF OVERSEER

Negro Taken From Georgia Sheriff and Strung Up.

27-14 Constitution

Rochelle, Ga., September 26.—(Special.)—E. L. Rountree, overseer on the farm of J. P. Doster, 9 miles north of Rochelle, was shot and killed early this morning by Nathan Brown, a negro hand on the place.

The sheriff was telephoned and large crowds left here, Abbeville and Pitts in automobiles and after scouring the woods all day the negro was captured several miles from the scene of the murder about 4 o'clock this afternoon and en route to jail at Abbeville was taken from the officers about 2 miles south of Rochelle and strung up to a tree by the roadside and his body riddled with bullets.

The town is quiet tonight.

Allentown

LEADER

DEC 3 1914

Two Louisiana Negroes Lynched.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Two negroes were lynched at Sylvester, La., as a result of the murder of C. C. Hicks, postmaster of that place. The slayers dragged the body into a store and set the building on fire. The body was recovered.

Rockford Ill

REPUBLIC

JUL 29 1914

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS FAIL.

Murphysboro, Ill., July 29.—A mob reached the Jackson County jail here early Tuesday, one hour too late to lynch McKinley Milkins, Bennie Truett, and John Wesner, negroes held here by the coroner's jury for slaying Louis Bradley, inspector for the M. & O. Railroad, early Sunday morning.

Sheriff C. T. Edwards outguessed the mob by fleeing with the prisoners in an automobile to another jail.

The jailer here threw open the doors of the prison that leaders of the demonstration might be convinced the blacks were gone.

OCT 26 1914 Milwaukee, Wis.

LEADER

NEGRO IS LYNCHED FOR KILLING CITY MARSHAL

NEWPORT, Ark., Oct. 26.—Howard Davis, a negro who shot and killed City Marshal Payne, was lynched by a mob soon after the murder. Posses of armed citizens are pursuing two other negroes who shot at Payne with the avowed intention of lynching both if they are caught. One of the negroes may have escaped but the posse is close behind the other in the country north of here.

Two Negroes Lynched By Louisiana Mob

PITTSBURGH

DEC 3 1914

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 2.—Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes, accused of murdering Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester station, La., early today, were lynched by a mob this afternoon.

Mack Knight, a negro, who confessed that he and Dirden and Tobe and Watkins Lewis robbed and murdered the postmaster and burned his body, was released by the mob. Watkins Lewis was saved from the mob by Sheriff Flournoy.

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE

DEC 12 1914

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED

Taken From Louisiana Officers by Mob

Shreveport, La., Dec. 11.—Fastened together with handcuffs, Charles Washington and Breard Henderson, negroes, charged with killing and robbing Cyrus Hotchkin, w[illegible]e, near Mooringsport, La., last night, were taken from officers and lynched near here this afternoon.

The negroes were brought here early today and were being taken to Mansfield, La., for safe keeping when a mob appeared, overpowered the officers, and hanged the prisoners.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

JOURNAL

DEC 3 1914

Mob Lynches 2 Negroes for Murder.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 2.—Mack Knight, a negro, today gained his release from a mob who lynched two other negroes after Knight had implicated Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden in the murder early this morning of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester station, Caddo Parish, La. A fourth negro, Watkins Lewis, is in custody. Knight confessed that the four entered the store of Hicks and robbed him of between $300 and $400, and that to conceal their crime set fire to his body, which was later found in the ruins.

Detroit, Mich. OCT 15 1914 TRIBUNE

Mob Lynches Negro.

ANGLETON, Tex., Oct. 14.—Joe Durfee, a Negro, was lynched here today by a mob. He was convicted of the killing of Mrs. J. M. Seitz, of Post City, and was to have been hanged last week, but was respited for 30 days.

NEGRO CHILD SEES PARENTS LYNCHED

Milwaukee, Wis.

NOV 27 1914

Four Year Old Girl, Attracted to Scene by Noise, Sees Mother and Father Hanged.

SENTINEL

HAD SET FIRE TO BARN

Tot Will Always Have Cause to Remember This Particular Thanksgiving Day.

BYHALIA, Miss., Nov. 26.—Standing wild eyed, her childish face distorted by horror, 4 year old Agnes Sullivan looked on in despair as a vicious mob seized her mother and father, dragged them to a tree and lynched them.

Death came to the negro couple as a horrible irony on Thanksgiving.

Orphanage and misery were left for the baby.

Fred and Jane Sullivan were held in jail here accused of setting fire to the barn of J. B. Williams, six miles from here. Edward Williams, deputy sheriff, who had the pair in charge, fought with a drawn revolver, but the angry mob overpowered him and the terror-stricken negroes were dragged from the bastile.

Attracted by the wild throng, little Agnes rushed from her grandmother's home to see what was taking place.

Her curiosity was soon turned to surprise, then to horror. She saw husky men drag her father and mother through the door of the jail. She saw the leader carry a rope. She knew the mob was filled with lust for death.

The throng proceeded through the city to the outskirts to the spot where the barn of Williams had stood.

Little Agnes followed.

When the men reached their destination, they immediately proceeded to carry out their task. The child, as she softly wept, attracted no one.

The nooses were fastened around the necks of the pair and the stringing up was quickly accomplished. The child saw all.

She witnessed the agony written on her mother's face.

She saw the dying look of despair in the eyes of her father.

The throng dispersed and Agnes went to what had been home.

The mob's lust had been satisfied, but the little girl, facing the years when she will need her parents most, was confronted with the world, forced to battle her way alone in the face of prejudice against her race which even Abraham Lincoln failed to erase.

4 LYNCHINGS IN WEEK FOR A LOUISIANA TOWN

Monroe, La., August 9.—The fourth lynching and the eighth violent death in this vicinity during the past week occurred today when an unidentified negro was hanged a few miles north of here by a mob of white citizens of Ouachita parish. The negro was suspected of killing a white man named Purvis, foreman of a logging camp, following a game of cards.

Lynchings - 1914 Cases of

114

July - Dec.

114

Negro Burned to Death in Caddo; 5 Lynched, 2 Weeks

New Orleans, La. ITEM

Black Put to Death Near Scene of Murder.

DEC 12 1914

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 12.—Reports from the southwestern portion of Caddo parish to-day brought positive information that Watkins Lewis, a negro, taken from jail last night by a mob of white men, was burned at the stake near the scene where, 10 days ago, Charles M. Hicks, merchant and postmaster, was murdered and robbed and his store burned.

With the seizure of the parish jail here last night by five white men and the subsequent lynching of a negro, held as a murder suspect, the total of Shreveport lynchings within the last two weeks is swelled to five.

Besides this record, the lynching history of the locality shows two negroes lynched at Blanchard for the murder a year ago of Calvin Ballard; one hanged in daylight on a telephone pole last spring directly in front of the court house here, following his confession of assault; three lynchings in Ouachita parish within the last six months and three lynched in Bossier parish after an assault on Deputy Sheriff Edwards.

The lynching of last night was in connection with the killing of Postmaster Hicks of Sylvester. Watkins Lewis, negro, was confined in the jail on a charge of complicity in the murder.

Two other negroes were lynched yesterday as suspects in the murder of Cyrus Hotchkin, an oil field worker, who was found dying near Mooringsport Thursday night. These negroes are said to have confessed to the killing. They were forcibly taken from an officer who was attempting to remove them to Mansfield, La., for safekeeping.

Last week two other negroes were lynched for supposed complicity in the murder of Postmaster Hicks.

When Charles F. Hotchkin stepped off a train here last night, having traveled from Fort Worth to take charge of the body of his brother, Cyrus Hatchkin, he learned for the first time that the confessed slayers had been lynched.

Charles Hotchkin is a clerk in the division office of the Magnolia Petroleum Company at Fort Worth. He said his brother wrote him Wednesday morning: "I am leaving Shreveport in the morning on foot to go to the oil fields." It proved his "walk of death."

Adulteress 11-18-14

NEGRO CONVICT IS LYNCHED.

SUMTER, S. C., Nov. 24.—Dillard Wilson, an escaped negro convict, was lynched late today near Shiloah, in the extreme eastern part of this county, for the alleged murder of Mrs. Ezekiel Truluck, a white woman.

MONROE, LA., LYNCHED, WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS, three poor unfortunates for the same crime. Their trial will doubtless come on later, and if they are innocent, why, their being hurled into eternity was just a mistake, that's all. In the face of some things that happen in this so-called civilized country, it is not hard to believe that there must be a hell for a certain portion of our citizens.

NEGRO AT ANGLETON IS HANGED BY A MOB

Galveston, Texas NEWS OCT 15 1914

JIM DURFEE IS LYNCHED ON RECEIPT OF NEWS THAT DEATH SENTENCE HAD BEEN COMMUTED.

Special to The News.

Angleton, Tex., Oct. 14.—Jim Durfee, a negro, convicted of the murder in July, 1913, of Mrs. J. M. Seitz, was hanged by a mob here today. The lynching was provoked by agitators following the commutation of Durfee's death sentence by Governor Colquitt today.

The lynching took place this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Word reached Angleton this morning early that the governor had commuted the death sentence in the Durfee case to life imprisonment. The citizens were much enraged at the action of the chief executive, and gathered in groups over town and discussed the matter, and as they discussed it the crowd grew in numbers until there were a hundred or more men. Then they adjourned to the courthouse and jail, which is about three blocks from the main part of town.

The sheriff, Glen Hanna, was in the courthouse when the crowd reached the jail, and his deputy, Joe H. Snow, was in charge of the jail.

Snow was overpowered and bound and the keys were taken away from him, the doors were unlocked and Joe Durfee taken from his cell and carried a distance of about one-fourth of a mile from the jail to a place north of the courthouse known as the Childs place. In the front of this yard, near the street, there is a small live oak tree. Durfee was handcuffed before he was taken from the jail and when they reached this tree a rope was placed about his neck and he was pulled up and was permitted to hang until he was dead.

After Durfee was taken from the jail he realized that his hours were numbered and remarked, "Glory to God. I am going home to my maker." He was then asked if he was guilty, and he answered, "Yes, I am; but it is all right with me."

The work of getting possession of the jail, taking Durfee and getting him to the place of execution consumed only a very few moments, and almost before any one except those concerned knew anything about it Durfee was dead.

The crime for which Durfee was convicted was the foulest ever committed in this county. In July, 1913, Mrs. J. M. Seitz was criminally assaulted and slain about 5 o'clock in the afternoon on one of the principal streets in Angleton. Her body was found at daylight the morning after the killing in the alley near the house where Durfee was cooking. He was a paroled convict at the time and circumstances pointed at once to him. He was later indicted by the grand jury, tried, convicted and given the death penalty. His case was appealed to the court of criminal appeals, was confirmed, and at the September term of the district court for Brazoria County he was sentenced by Judge Sam J. Styles to be hanged on Oct. 9. Two days before that time the governor gave a respite of thirty days and this morning it was announced that the sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment.

CHILD DIES AFTER WHIPPING; MOB LYNCHES WOMAN

One Hundred and Fifty South Carolina Outlaws Bold Under the Reign of the Arch Fiend Blease—Brutally Murder Defenseless Woman.

(Special to The Chicago Defender.)

Charleston, S. C., July 17.—When a mob numbering more than one hundred and fifty took Mrs. Rosa Carson from the jail at Orangeburg, Sunday, and brutally lynched her, they not only again placed a bloody mark against the South, but they upset two cherished traditions: one that the South revered its "Black mammies," the other that college towns were immune from "lynch law." Rose Carson was "mammy" to the child whose death after an alleged whipping caused the outrage and Orangeburg boasts of many institutions of learning.

Murder Child's Nurse.

It is the same old story of a bloodthirsty hand of "crackers" made bold by the fiendish hatred of the Afro-American by Cole Blease, the governor, only the so-called cause was a little unusual.

D. F. Hells (note the name), hot-tempered child, was corrected by its nurse. Later it was taken ill and died and she was thrown into jail. The many years of care and devotion of "mammy" for the child and the rapidity with which some diseases carry off human beings were forgotten as the mob swung the innocent and defenseless woman's body from a telegraph pole. But what cared they when the governor sanctions such crimes?

VAIN ATTEMPT TO LYNCH NEGRO MADE AT JACKSON

SENTINEL AUG 6 1914 Knoxville, Tenn.

Special to The Knoxville Sentinel.

TRENTON, Aug. 6.—A mob of about forty men from Jackson attacked the jail here yesterday to secure the negro, Ed Harrison, brought to Trenton by Sheriff Pierson, of Madison county, the negro being accused of attempting to commit rape.

Sheriff Reed and Night Policeman Ezell disarmed the leader and scattered his followers. The majority of the mob returned on the first train to Jackson; others not having the price of a ticket, tried first the blind baggage of the passenger train then a freight. When last seen they were counting the crossties in the direction of Jackson.

The sheriff threw a flashlight upon the crowd and recognized twelve or fifteen of the men. Ezell has the leader's gun and the sheriff still has the prisoner safely in custody.

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle NOV 2 5 1914

LYNCHED NEAR SUMTER.

Sumter, S. C., Nov. 24.—Dillard Wilson, a negro escaped convict, was lynched this afternoon near Shiloh, in the extreme eastern part of this county for the alleged murder of Mrs. Ezekiel Truluck, a white woman.

The chaingang was working near the woman's house when he went there between 12 and 1 p. m. today and cut her throat so that she died shortly afterwards. Particulars of the tragedy have not been learned here as there is no telegraphic or telephonic communication between here and there.

NEGRO AND WIFE ARE LYNCHED BY MOB

Adulteress 11-26-14

BYHALIA, MISS., Nov. 25—Fred Sullivan, a negro, and his wife, accused of having set fire to a barn on a plantation near Byhalia, several days ago, were hanged today by a mob, which forced a deputy sheriff and his posse, who had arrested the couple, to stand idly by while the lynching was in progress.

This information was brought to Byhalia tonight by members of the posse. Sullivan, it is stated, was first hanged from the limb of a tree and within a few minutes the woman met a like fate. It is alleged that the negro confessed that he burned the barn in retaliation for the action of the planter in forcing him to surrender a mule which he had purchased but had not paid for.

NEGRO BOY LYNCHED ON OCT 26 1914 ATTACK ON WHITE WOMAN

Memphis, Tenn. News Scimitar

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 26.—Maxie Miller, an 18-year-old negro, was hanged by a mob near here yesterday. It was alleged that the negro confessed to an attempted assault upon a young white woman.

The girl was struck in the face and knocked to the floor. Bravely she fought her assailant, who throttled her. The victim's screams attracted her brother and the negro escaped through a window. With the aid of bloodhounds Miller was caught on an adjoining plantation.

On November 24 an escaped colored convict charged with the murder of a white woman, was lynched by a mob near Shiloh, S. C.

Adulteress

NEGRO LYNCHED.

MONROE, LA., Aug. 6.—An unidentified negro about 30 years of age was lynched a few miles from here early today. The nengo killed John Madden, a country merchant, whose store he was attempting to rob. A posse was quickly formed and the negro hanged, when captured just before dawn.

MURDERED MARSHAL, NEGRO IS LYNCHED

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL

Newport Citizens Threatened to Hang Two Other Blacks.

OCT 26 1914

SPIRITED AWAY BY SHERIFF

One Negro Taken to Little Rock to Avoid the Mob and the Third Has Been Reported Arrested at Little Rock.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

NEWPORT, Ark., Oct. 25.—Howe Davis, known as Joe Davis, a Poplar Bluff, Mo., negro, was lynched in the courthouse yard here at noon today by a mob of several hundred men from all parts of the county who overpowered Sheriff McCuistion and took from him the keys to the county jail. The lynching was the result of the murder of Marshal James Payne, who at 2 o'clock this morning slipped up on a bunch of three negroes who were preparing to burglarize the Hafner Grocery Company. The officer was shot through the breast twice and fell dead on the walk, but inflicted a flesh wound upon the negro Davis that led to his capture. When taken from the jail Davis refused to talk and was strung up over the limb of a tree within a stone's throw of the courthouse, where church services were in progress.

One of the other negroes was captured and would probably have been lynched tonight but was spirited away in an automobile to White River bridge, three miles south of here, and taken to Little Rock on train No. 3.

The third negro is supposed to have made his escape on train No. 17 early this morning, and his arrest at Little Rock has been reported.

Great excitement has prevailed here throughout the day, as the officer killed was both popular and capable, having served for many years on the police force.

MOB STORMS JAIL; 3 NEGROES ESCAPE

Marion, Ills.

Jackson County, Ill., Sheriff Outguesses Lynchers—Accused of Killing Railroad Man.

JUL 29 1914

Murphysboro, Ill., July 29.—A mob reached the Jackson county jail here, one hour too late to lynch McKinley Minkins, Bennie Truett, and John Wesner, negroes held here by the coroner's jury for slaying Louis Bradley, inspector for the M. & O. railroad, early Sunday morning.

Sheriff C. T. Edwards outguessed the mob by fleeing with the prisoners in an automobile to another jail.

The jailer here threw open the doors of the prison that leaders of the demonstration might be convinced the blacks were gone.

MURDERED MARSHAL, NEGRO IS LYNCHED

Newport Citizens Threatened to Hang Two Other Blacks.

SPIRITED AWAY BY SHERIFF

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL

OCT 26 1914

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Great excitement has prevailed here throughout the day, as the officer killed was both popular and capable, having served for many years on the police force.

MISS. COWARDLY LYNCHING

TEN WHITE MEN POUNCE ON COLORED PRISONER,—TAKE HIM FROM ACQUIESCING DEPUTY SHERIFF AND MURDER HIM—ACCUSATION WAS FOR ATTEMPTED ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO MURDER.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 3, 1914.—After taking Tom Burns, Colored, from a deputy sheriff who was escorting him to jail at Hernando, Miss., a posse of ten men lynched Burns from the Horn Lake road bridge at the Tennessee-Mississippi State line early today.

The man was arrested for an alleged murderous assault on T. B. Miller, a merchant, at White Haven, on Saturday night.

—13th Guardian Anniversary.—

LOUISIANA HAS MURDER EPIDEMIC

Mobs of Inhuman Crackers Satisfy Blood Lust by Lynching Four Afro-Americans Whose Offense Against the Law (?) Is Unknown.

Special to The Chicago Defender.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 7.—Bloodthirsty "crackers" are painting Monroe, a small town, red with the blood of human beings, satisfying their inhuman lust and not influenced by tales of the war mobs, have terrified Afro-Americans hereabout for more than a week. The lynching carnival began August 6 when Henry Holmes was taken from his home and lynched. Next day Preston Griffin and Charles Hall were taken from the city hall tower and murdered in the same manner. What offense these men committed is not known.

Sunday the fourth lynching occured. An unidentified man was hanged a few miles from here by a mob of white outlaws from Onachita Parish. The man was suspected of killing a white man named Purvis, foreman of a lumber camp, after a quarrel over a game of cards.

MOB LYNCHES THIRD NEGRO IN LOUISIANA

MONROE, La., Aug. 7.—Two negroes, Preston Griffin and Charles Hall, were taken from the local city hall tower early today and hanged to trees in the jail yard by a mob estimated to have numbered 500.

Less than twenty-four hours before, Henry Holmes was lynched near here. He was implicated in the same crime.

Wednesday night A. J. Madden, an aged man, who conducted a small grocery near the town limits, was hacked to pieces by robbers who entered his store. Holmes was caught by a mob early Thursday, confessed that he was the instigator of the attack, implicated Griffin and Hall and was lynched. The other two were caught yesterday and placed in jail here.

Fearing trouble, the sheriff moved them to the city hall tower. The mob ascertained the negroes were in the tower when one of them lighted a cigarette.

OKLAHOMA NEGRO LYNCHED

Houston, Tex. Chronicle

AUG 2 1914—

Special to The Chronicle.

Eufaula, Okla., August 1.—Crockett Williams, charged with slaying Johnston King, an Indian, was taken from jail here by a mob early today and lynched.

'I DIDN'T DO IT,' SCREAMS NEGRO, DYING AT STAKE

SHREVEPORT GAZETTE

DEC 13 1914

Louisiana Mob Puts Third Man to Death as Result of Murder of Postmaster

Shreveport, La., Dec. 12.—Charred remains of Watkins Lewis, the third negro to die at the hands of mobs as the result of the murder of Charles Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., last week, were found today near Sylvester bound to a tree with coils of wire. The burning of Lewis makes a total of eight lynchings in this parish in the last year, five negroes having been put to death in the last ten days. Tobe Lewis and Monroe Lewis were lynched last week for their alleged part in the Hicks murder.

Stories here tonight tell of a mob of 200 white men, formed in the outskirts of Sylvester last night. Lewis, cringing with fear, was taken from the jail here, placed in a motor car, and whirled to the mob. Not a word was spoken as the little cavalcade formed, and with the negro in the center marched to a giant tree near the Texas line. Lewis was bound to the trunk. Fallen trees and branches were heaped about him. Before the fire was lighted Lewis repeatedly was asked to confess his part in the crime, or to divulge the hiding place of a large sum of money said to have been stolen from the postmaster's store.

"I didn't do it," he screamed as the flames leaped about him.

When the fire enveloped him the mob dispersed. Today the town of Sylvester was quiet. However, District Judge T. F. Bell ordered a grand jury to convene next Wednesday to attempt to identify members of the mob.

TWO NEGROES ARE HANGED FOR MURDER

Mob Deals Summary Punishment to Murderers of Louisiana Postmaster.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 2.—Two negroes, Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden, were lynched early today at Sylvester Station, La., in connection with the murder and robbery of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at that place. Watkins Lewis, a negro, is under arrest, and another negro, Mack Knight, who was captured by the mob, was given his freedom.

Knight, according to the story from Sylvester, gave the names of the negroes to the officers. He confessed, it is said, that the four negroes entered Hick's store about 4 o'clock this morning, and after securing between $300 and $400 shot and killed the postmaster. Later, to conceal their crime, they returned and after saturating the body with oil, set fire to the place. Neighbors attracted by the flames arrived in time to recover the body of Hicks before it was entirely burned.

MOB LYNCHES TWO NEGROES

Shreveport Journal

Blacks Murdered and Robbed Louisiana Country Merchant

DEC 8

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 2.—Mack Knight, a negro, today gained his release from a mob who lynched two other negroes after Knight had implicated Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden in the murder early this morning of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, Caddo Parish, La. A fourth negro is being brought to Shreveport.

Knight confessed that the negroes, four in number, and including himself, entered the store of Hicks, robbed him of between $300 and $400, and that to conceal their crime they later returned and set fire to the body, which was later found disfigured in the ruins.

NEGRO LYNCHED; MAY BE ROBBER

Mobile, Ala. ITEM

OF LAUREL CAR

JUL 1 - 1914

John Smith, Killed Near Louisville, Miss., Captured and Put to Death.

LAUREL, Miss., July 1.—A negro giving his name as John Smith and suspected of robbing the Gilchrist-Fordney Company's pay car near Stevens, Miss., Saturday was killed yesterday near Louisville, Miss., according to reports reaching here. The highwayman killed one white man and seriously wounded two others before escaping with $2,200 which he obtained in the hold-up. Since the robbery a sheriff's posse and a large crowd of citizens have hunted a negro said to have been Bob Lee, who one of the wounded men declared was his assailant. The negro reported killed yesterday was said to have been seen to board a train near where the posse lost the trail of Lee, who had been followed with bloodhounds. It was not known here last night whether Smith had been killed by the posse while resisting arrest or had fallen into the hands of the mob.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY [illegible] AS ALLEGED MURDERER

Providence, R. I. JOURNAL

August 1914—

Taken from Oklahoma Jail After Reported Confession.

Eufala, Okla., Aug. 1.—Crockett Williams a negro, to-day was taken from the jail here and lynched by a mob. The negro is said to have confessed that he killed Johnson King, a wealthy Indian.

ARKANSAS NEGRO LYNCHED

KANSAS CITY, MO. JOURNAL

OCT 26 1914

Sunday Mob Hangs Slayer of Marshal at Newport.

NEWPORT, ARK., Oct. 25.—Howard Davis, a negro, who shot and killed City Marshal Payne today, was lynched by a mob soon after the murder. Posses of armed citizens are pursuing two other negroes who shot at Payne, with the avowed intention of lynching both if they are caught. One of the negroes appears to have escaped, but at last reports the posse was close behind the other, in the country north of here.

Marshal Payne attempted to arrest the negroes, who were creating a disturbance, when it is said all three opened fire on him. Although mortally wounded, Marshal Payne drew his revolver and returned the fire, wounding Davis in the leg, crippling him so he could not escape. The other two negroes fled.

A mob quickly gathered and the wounded negro was taken just outside the limits of the town and hanged to a tree.

It is reported that late today Sheriff McQuiston captured one of the fugitive negroes and hurried him away before would-be lynchers learned of the capture. The sheriff caused a train to be stopped several miles south of Newport and took the prisoner to the penitentiary at Little Rock.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Press

DEC 4 1914

THIRD NEGRO LYNCHED FOR MERCHANT'S MURDER

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant at Sylvester Station, was lynched early today, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime.

Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched yesterday after they had confessed they were in the party who killed Hicks.

McKnight was released by the posse after he had made a confession involving the others, but the friends of the murdered man decided he must die.

Merchandise from the Hicks store was found in the homes of several negroes and other lynchings are likely.

NEGRO LYNCHED ON STATE LINE

Houston, Tex. Chronicle

NOV 4 1914

By Associated Press.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 3.—After taking Tom Burns, a negro, from a deputy sheriff, who was escorting him to the jail at Hernando, Miss., a posse of ten men lynched the negro from the Horn Lake road bridge at the Tennessee-Mississippi state line early today. The negro was arrested for an alleged murderous assault on T. B. Miller, a merchant at White Haven, on Saturday night.

Lynchings – 1914

Cases of

July to Dec.

115

115

THIRD NEGRO LYNCHED AS RESULT OF MURDER

SENTINEL

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 12.—Charred remains of Watkins Lewis, the third negro to die at the hands of mobs as the result of the murder of Charles Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., were found on Saturday near Sylvester. The burning of Lewis makes a total of eight lynchings in this parish in the year.

Pittsburg Gazette Times DEC 5 1914

Negro Lynched by Mob.

FLORENCE, S. C., Dec. 4.—William Green, a negro, today was forcibly taken from officers by a mob near Coward, S. C., and lynched. Green was arrested after he had frightened some women who had been left alone in their home, near Coward.

Vincennes Indiana

SUN

OCT 16 1914

Taken From Jail and Lynched.

Angleton, Tex., Oct. 16.—Joe Durfee, a negro convicted of murdering Mrs. J. M. Seitz of Post City, Tex., in the summer of 1913, was taken from jail by a mob here and lynched. Durfee was to have been hanged legally last week, but was respited for thirty days.

ST JOSEPH, MO GAZETTE NOV 14 1914

FLORIDA NEGRO LYNCHED

St. Petersburg, Fla., Nov. 13.—John Evans, a negro was taken from the city prison here last night by a mob and hanged to a telephone pole. The negro was charged with killing here, Edward F. Sherman of Camden, N. J., and with attacking Mrs. Sherman.

Atlantic Georgian

DEC 3 1914

8 Negroes Lynched For Louisiana Slaying

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 3.—Information reached here this morning to the effect that a third negro was lynched Wednesday afternoon at Hicks' Cross Roads (Sylvester postoffice), following the assassination of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster-merchant.

2 ... 1914

Nashville, Tennessean. AUG 7 1914

Negro Lynched.

(By Associated Press.)

MONROE, La., Aug. 6.—An unidentified negro about 30 years of age was lynched a few miles from here early today. The negro killed John Madden, a country merchant, whose store he was attempting to rob. A posse was quickly formed and the negro hanged when captured just before dawn.

Mexican Is Lynched.

San Antonio, Texas, December 23. A Mexican, said to have been the slayer of Jailer Harry Hinton Sunday night at Oakville, Texas, was lynched today near that town. He was hanged to a tree and a number of bullets fired into his body. Three members of his family were given until nightfall to leave the county.

Violence was threatened against Isidro Gonzales, another Mexican arrested in the Hinton case, who is confined in the Oakville jail. The guard has been increased for his protection.

Wilmington, Del. EVERY EVENING NOV 13 1914

LYNCHED A NEGRO.

Associated Press Dispatch by Special Wires

St. Petersburg, Fla., Nov. 13.—John Evans, a negro, was taken from the city prison last night by a mob and hanged to a telephone pole. The negro was charged with killing Edward F. Sherman of Camden, N. J., and attacking Mrs. Sherman.

PITTSBURGH, PA. DEC 12 1914

Two Negroes Lynched At Shreveport, La.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 11.—Charles Washington and Breard Henderson, negroes, charged with robbing and killing Cyrus Hotchkin, white, near Mooringshot, La., yesterday, were lynched near here today while being taken to Mansfield, La., for safe keeping. Authorities said they had confessed.

KNOXVILLE, TENN SENTINEL DEC 12 1914

SHREVEPORT, La.—Charles Washington and Breard Henderson, negroes who killed and robbed Cyrus Hotchkin, white, near Mooringsport, La., and were brought here, were lynched about five miles from Shreveport while being transferred to Mansfield, La., for safe keeping.

Cleveland Plaindealer ... 1914

Lynch Negro for Murder.

EUFAULA, Okla., Aug. 1.—Crockett Williams, a negro, today was taken from the jail here and lynched by a mob which overpowered the guards. The negro is said to have confessed that he killed Johnson King, a wealthy Indi...

KNOXVILLE, TENN. JOURNAL TRIBUNE OCT 15 1914

Negro Lynched.

Angelton, Tex., Oct. 14.—Joe Durfee, a negro, convicted of murdering Mrs. J. M. Seitz, of Post City, Tex., in the summer of 1913, was taken from jail here today and hanged to a tree just outside of town. He is said to ... Jail officers were securely tied until after the lynching.

Durfee was to have been hanged legally last week but was respited for thirty days.

Pittsburgh Dispatch DEC 5 1914

SCARED WOMAN, IS LYNCHED

FLORENCE, S. C., Dec. 4.—William Green, a Negro, today was forcibly taken from officers by a mob near Coward, S. C., and lynched. Green was arrested after he had frightened some women who had been left alone in their home near Coward.

...olis, Ind. NEWS- DEC 4 1914

Third Negro Escapes Mob.

SHREVEPORT, La., December 4.—Kane McKnight, one of the negroes suspected of implication in the killing of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, escaped from a mob making ready to lynch him yesterday, and is thought to have made his way into Texas. It was reported earlier that McKnight had been lynched by the mob, which Thursday hanged two other negroes for the death of Hicks.

TIMES- Watertown, N.Y., OCT 26 1914

Young Negro Lynched.

Aberdeen, Miss., Oct. 26. — Maysho Miller, an 18-year-old negro, said to have confessed an attempt to assault a young white woman, was hanged by a mob here yesterday.

Springfield, Mass. NEWS- DEC 3 19...

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McNight, a negro, was lynched today at Sylvester, La., the third negro to be hanged by the mobs roused by the murder of Postmaster Charles M. Hicks, of Sylvester.

Cleveland Plaindealer DEC 5 1914

South Carolina Mob Lynches Negro.

FLORENCE, S. C., Dec. 4.—William Green, a negro, today was taken from officers by a mob near Coward, S. C., and lynched. Green was arrested after he had frightened some women who had been left alone in their home near Coward.

Cleveland Plaindealer DEC 4 19...

Lynches Third of Slayers.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 4.—Kane McKnight, charged with participation in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster and merchant at Sylvester station, La., was lynched early today, making the third negro to be hanged by a mob for the crime.

LYNCHINGS IN LOUISIANA.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 12.—The total of illegal hangings in this parish in the last year reached eight, with the confirmation today of the lynching of Watkins Lewis, reported last night. Three of the eight Negroes who met death at the hands of mobs were hanged yesterday. Five have been lynched in the last ten days.

Watkins Lewis was taken from jail shortly before midnight and put to death as a result of the murder of Charles Hacks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., for which crime Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden were lynched last week.

Seven of the eight Negroes were charged with murdering white men and one with attacking a white woman.

Two Lynched for Postmaster's Murder

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL 3 December 1914

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—"Tobe" Lewis and Monroe Dirden, negroes, accused of murdering Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, La., were lynched here.

Mack Knight, a negro, who confessed that he and Dirden and "Tobe" and Watkins Lewis robbed and murdered the postmaster and burned his body, was released by the mob. Watkins Lewis was saved from the mob by Sheriff Flournoy and lodged in jail.

NEGRO AND WIFE LYNCHED

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS NOV 26 1914

Mississippi Mob ... to Watch Hanging of Couple Accused of Burning Barn.

Byhalia, Miss., Nov. 25.—Fred Sullivan, a negro, and his wife, accused of burning a barn on a plantation near Byhalia several days ago, were hanged today by a mob which forced a deputy sheriff and his posse to watch the lynching.

Negro and Wife NEWS- NOV 26 1914 ...lynched by Mo...

Waco Texas

Byhalia, Miss., ... Sullivan, a negro, and his wife, accused having set fire to a barn on a plantation near Byhalia several days ago, were hanged today by a mob which forced a deputy sheriff and his posse, who had arrested the couple, to stand idly by while the lynching was in progress.

This information was brought to Byhalia tonight by members of the posse. Sullivan, it is said, was first hanged from the limb of a tree and within a few minutes the woman met a like fate.

It is alleged that the negro confessed that he burned the barn in retaliation for the action of the planter in forcing him to surrender a mule which he had purchased but had not paid for.

AUSTIN, Texas Statesman OCT 15 1914 115

NEGRO IS HANGED BY ANGLETON MOB

OFFICERS OVERPOWERED AND BOUND BY CITIZENS.

People Deeply Resented Commutation of Death Sentence Passed Upon Jim Durfee.

ANGLETON, Tex., Oct. 14.—Jim Durfee, the negro convicted of murdering Mrs. J. M. Seitz of Post City in the summer of 1913, was taken from the jail this morning and hanged to a tree just outside of Angleton. He confessed his guilt. Officers were overpowered and securely tied until after the lynching.

The crime with which Durfee stood convicted was one of peculiar atrocity. His victim, an estimable white woman, was here for her health and disappeared while en route from her boarding house to the business center. Next morning her mutilated body was found ... way near a home at which Durfee, who was an ex-convict, was employed. His arrest and conviction followed.

He was to have been hanged Oct. 9, but Governor Colquitt had granted a respite of one month pending action upon an application for commutation which was granted yesterday. Durfee was for months kept in jail at Houston as a precaution against mob violence. There has been considerable bitterness manifested since news of the granting of the respite became known.

The lynching occurred at 9:30 a. m. Sheriff Glenn Hanna was attending county court at the time and Jailor ... was alone. The mob rushed up ...tomobiles, dismounted, rushed in, ...ked Snow down, tied him and a ... ...nion securely, opened the ... keys, secured D...

LYNCHINGS IN 1914.

Chicago Tribune 12/31/14

THE number of lynchings in 1914 shows a small increase over that of 1913, being 54, as compared with 48 in 1913 and 64 in 1912. The following table, showing the annual number during the last thirty years, may be of general interest:

1885	184	1900	115
1886	138	1901	130
1887	122	1902	96
1888	142	1903	104
1889	176	1904	87
1890	127	1905	60
1891	192	1906	60
1892	200	1907	65
1893	200	1908	100
1894	190	1909	87
1895	171	1910	74
1896	181	1911	71
1897	166	1912	64
1898	127	1913	48
1899	107	1914	54

The number of lynchings in the various states in 1914 was as follows: Alabama,

1; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 1; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 13; Mississippi, 7; Missouri, 8; North Carolina, 1; New Mexico, 1; Oregon, 1; Oklahoma, 3; South Carolina, 4; Texas, 4. Of the total number, 50 were in the south and 2 in the north. Forty-nine were blacks and 5 whites. The crimes for which they were killed were as follows: Murder, 27; by night riders, 11; rape, 5; murderous assault, 3; unnamed causes, 2; suspicion of murder, 2; arson, 2; theft, 1; frightening women, 1. Four of the fifty-two were women. The detailed list follows:

JANUARY.

3—David Lee, colored, murderous assault, Jefferson, Tex.
27—Benjamin Dickerson, colored, murder, Noble, Okla.
27—James Wilson, colored, murder, Wendell, N. C.

FEBRUARY.

16—Johnson McGuirk, colored, murder, Love Station, Miss.
24—Samuel Petty, colored, murder, Leland, Miss.

MARCH.

13—William Williams, colored, murderous assault, Hearne, Tex.
19—Dallas Shields, colored, murder, Fayette, Mo.
22—Charles Young, colored, rape, Clayton, Ala.
31—Marie Scott, colored, murder, Wagoner county, Okla.
31—Adolfe Padilla, murder, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

MAY.

7—Unnamed negro, murder, St. James, La.
12—Edward Hamilton, colored, rape, Shreveport, La.

JUNE.

7—William Robertson, colored, murder, Navasota, Tex.
17—Mrs. Paralee Collins, West Plaines, Mo., unnamed cause.
17—Isaac Collins, West Plains, Mo., unnamed cause.

JULY.

12—Rosa Carson, colored, murder, Ellcree, S. C.
14—Joseph Bailey, colored, murder, Lake Comorant, Miss.
17—Unnamed man, rape, Whitneys, Ore.

AUGUST.

7—Crockett Williams, colored, murder, Enfanta, Okla.
7—Preston Griffin, colored, murder, Monroe, La.
7—Charles Hall, colored, murder, Monroe, La.
7—Henry Holmes, colored, murder, Monroe La.
9—Unnamed negro, suspicion of murder, Monroe, La.
[illegible]

SEPTEMBER.

26—Nathan Brown, colored, murder, Rochelle, Ga.

OCTOBER.

12—Albert Clazza, murder, Willisville, Ill.
17—Joseph Durfee, colored, murder, Angleton, Tex.
25—Howard Davis, colored, murder, Newport, Ark.
26—Mayshe Miller, colored, murderous assault, Aberdeen, Miss.

NOVEMBER.

8—Thomas Burns, colored, rape, Hernando, Miss.
13—John Evans, colored, murder, St. Petersburg, Fla.
13—Ten negroes lynched by night riders, Rochester, Ky.
13—Henry Allen, colored, by night riders, Hillside, Ky.
24—Dillard Wilson, colored, Shiloh, S. C.
25—Frederick Sullivan, colored, arson, Byhalia, Miss.
26—Mrs. Frederick Sullivan, colored, arson, Byhalia, Miss.

DECEMBER.

2—Tobe Lewis, colored, murder, Sylvester Station, La.
2—Monroe Durden, colored, murder, Sylvester Station, La.
2—Kane McKnight, colored, murder, Sylvester station, La.
4—William Grier, colored, frightening women, Caward, S. C.
11—Charles Washington, colored, murder, Mooringsport, La.
11—Breard Henderson, colored, murder, Mooringsport, La.
12—Watkins Lewis, colored, murder, Shreveport, La.
16—Allen Seymour, colored, rape, Hampton, S. C.
19—William Jones, colored, murder, Fort Deposit, Ala.

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Lynchings - 1914
Discussions

TWO NEGRO YOUTHS GUILTY OF MURDER

Advertiser 3-8-14.

Dissatisfaction Over Verdict for Each Causes Sheriff to Fear Another Attempt to Lynch the Prisoners

ELSTON, MD., Mar. 7.—James Paraway, the 15-year-old negro youth who confessed that he killed James R. Coleman, a Kent county farmer, last December, was convicted of first degree murder today and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Paraway's attorneys tried to prove that the boy is mentally deficient. During the course of the testimony it developed that Paraway's mother traded him to a farmer for a pig when he was a small boy.

Norman Mabel the other negro concerned in the murder, who was found guilty yesterday of murder in the second degree, was given eighteen years in prison. Robbery was the motive for the crime.

The two negroes narrowly escaped lynching following their arrest and were taken to Baltimore for safe keeping.

So much dissatisfaction was expressed over the verdict that the sheriff, fearing trouble tonight, placed the prisoners aboard the first train for Baltimore and lodged them in the penitentiary two hours later.

Case of Jefferson Negroes, Sentenced to Hang Friday, Carried to Supreme Court

Constitution 4-26-14

Robert Paschall, William and George Hart, the three negroes twice sentenced to hang, the latest date being Friday of this week, for the murder of a Louisville woman, will not go to the gallows for at least another sixty days, as their case was taken on Wednesday to the state supreme court on a writ of supersedeas, taken out by Attorney Hugh Howell.

Following the first conviction of the negroes who were brought here from Jefferson county for trial on account of fear of mob violence, the jury found the trio guilty of first degree murder.

While in the Tower awaiting execution, Paschall told Deputy Sheriff Minor that the two Hart boys had nothing to do with the killing. On this statement a motion for a new trial for the trio was asked and later denied. Judge Ben Hill then set the death date for March 28.

Attorney Howell on Wednesday took the case to the supreme court. It is stated that an effort will be made to clear the Hart boys, as Paschall has stated that they were not the men who accompanied him to the Jefferson county farm and murdered the wife of a white farmer near Louisville, that county.

INCENDIARYISM

The Journal + Times 2-23-14

Mr. Clarence Poe, the chief promoter of land segregation by races, quotes Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, in his effort to mould sentiment in favor of his propaganda. If any evidence was needed of the vicious intent of Mr. Poe's agitation it is supplied in Mr. Poe's action in quoting Senator Tillman. Mr. Poe reprints Senator Tillman's article in which he calls upon the white women of the South to create sentiment and compel laws to aid the vicious politicians in their mad persecution of the Negro.

Mr. Poe is following after the lead of Tillman, Blease and others. After exhausting every other argument at his command he resorts to an appeal to the physical fears and emotionalism of the womanhood of his race. This thing has been overworked to such an extent that cases of hysteria on the part of white women who have been taught to stand in mortal fear of the Negro are occurring with increasing frequency. The following typical case occurred in Maryland a few days ago:

"Chestertown, Md., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Jeff Hurd, who lives near here, admitted today that the story she told of an attack by a Negro while she was alone with her two small children recently, was a fiction concocted to keep her husband at home nights.

Mrs. Hurd had given a graphic recital of her struggle with her assailant, averring that she slashed him with a butcher knife and drove him off.

The young woman said she had become so exercised over being left on the farm alone that she killed a chicken and smeared its blood about the place to heighten the effect of the story."

That an innocent Negro was not lynched for the criminal hallucination of the young Maryland wife is no fault of hers. The seriousness of her charge had doubtless never dawned upon her, but she had been taught to live in fear of the Negro; she knew that her husband would encourage her in her belief and she seized the first opportunity that presented itself to her to add to the death toll of mob violence.

The manner in which Mr. Poe is promoting his propaganda amounts to nothing less than incendiaryism, which will reap its own reward in course of time.

TWO BLACKS ARE HELD ON CHARGE OF ASSAULT

Constitution 4-26-14

Two negroes were arrested late Wednesday afternoon at Liddell's crossing, on the Seaboard Air Line, about a quarter of a mile from Armour Fertilizer works, and were identified by J. C. Haynes, of 190 Echo street, as the two assailants of the little white girl late Tuesday afternoon on the Southern railway tracks about one-half mile from Brookwood bridge, on Peachtree road.

One of the negroes has offered an alibi, saying that he worked all day Tuesday, doing grading work for the Morrow company.

The girl, after giving a description of her two black assailants Tuesday afternoon, boarded a street car and came into the city without giving her name. She has not been seen or heard from since.

JOHN CLEMENTS' CASE.

The Herald 3-24-14

When a Henrico county jury acquits a colored man of a charge of criminal assault upon a white woman, he is not only innocent, but there is no reason the grounds for a suspicion of guilt. We make this remark for the reason that we know about Henrico county and also about the people who reside within its borders. There is much about the Chenault case that has never been brought to the light of day in a court room and it is best that the matter should end right where the jury placed it. The whole case though presents some aspects which will make the average colored man of respectability hope and we might add pray.

Prayers would or should be said in behalf of those fair minded whitemen who have been prominent in this case. It is asserted that a white citizen of Henrico county, who with held his name was forward in securing counsel to defend John Clements and then came that patriotic, devout justice loving Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Charles F. Hannigan, who has never faltered in doing what he believed to be right. It is asserted too that the counsel for this hapless, wayward colored man served him free of charge.

We have no record in the history of the State of a similar sacrifice on the part of justice-loving white people. There are few people, who believe that Miss Fannie Chenault could have stayed in the woods two hours with a colored man or with a white one either for that matter, without an out-cry and submitting to his wishes, while during the interyals, her assailant lighted cigarettes and talked with her, without her knowing just who the man was. Samuel Thompson of South Carolina is now sleeping out in Potters' Field as a result of one of her alleged descriptions.

Some people have been charitable enough to make the suggestion that Miss Chenault be sent to a sanitarium. The case is bad enough at its best and it will teach a lesson hereabouts for a long time to come. Colored people have no cause though to feel any antipathy to the white people. Hundreds of them took an interest in the matter and public sentiment, so far as we have been able to observe was in favor of John Clements. Colored people feel a bitter antipathy towards any colored man, even charged with rape and especially with raping a white woman.

The entire colored community suffers as a result of such charges and the best of our colored citizens are liable to suspicion by unthinking white females, who imagine they see a leering colored man's face at every street-corner. We have never been able to understand why colored men should even want white women, with the tens of thousands of colored ones of all shapes and colors. They run from the languid gazelle kind to the Humpty Dumpty sort, and no one knows this better than some of the lascivious white men, who are casting longing eyes at them.

The outlook is brighter now. John Clements' acquittal clears the atmosphere so to speak and Miss Fannie Chenault can now secure the retirement that she so much needs. She must answer to her God for having been indirectly responsible for the death of one colored man and the direct cause of placing another within the shadow of the electric chair, from which kind-hearted white citizens and loyal colored ones rescued him. Some day conditions will improve, and some day all of us shall receive our reward. In His own time, our God will pity us and as a race, with His own lily-white hand, wipe all of the tears from our eyes.

JOE ZITZ FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

Tried in Court of General Sessions for Assaulting Elizabeth Jeter

The News Yorkville age.

A QUICK CONVICTION

2-12-14.

Zitz Will Be Sentenced Next Tuesday and Will Get from One to Five Years in the Penitentiary.

PROSECUTOR SCORES POLICE

Assistant District Attorney Press, in Address to Jury, Declares Conduct of Police in Case a Disgrace to the City.

Late Tuesday afternoon a jury in the Court of General Sessions returned a verdict of guilty against Joseph Zitz of Station place, Kingsbridge, who was on trial for assault and rape committed on Elizabeth Maceo Jeter, 14 years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jeter, 3140 Heath avenue, Kingsbridge. The crime of which he is convicted—assault, with attempt at a felony—is punishable by from one to five years' imprisonment or a fine of $1,000, or both.

Zitz will be sentenced next Tuesday by Judge Carl Nott. The case has been on trial since Wednesday, February 4, and the prosecution was led by Assistant District Attorney J. Channon Press, assisted by Counselor John William Smith, who was retained in the case by Mr. Jeter, the girl's father.

Defendant Seeks to Prove Alibi.

Zitz was defended by ex-Alderman Frederick R. Ware, and based his defense on an attempt at proving an alibi. He testified that at the time the crime was committed he playing cards with friends and had several witnesses to

corroborate his statement. This evidence was completely overshadowed by the identification of his cap, which Mr. Jeter found in the woods at the scene of the assault on November 7. The cap was identified as Zitz's by several persons who knew him well, including his former partner. Although Zitz claimed that he left Kingsbridge to get a better job, Attorney Press showed that he left unguarded an automobile truck worth $3,000 which is owned almost completely by Zitz.

The crime was committed on the evening of November 6, about 6 o'clock, when Elizabeth was attacked at the corner of 238th street and Bailey avenue by Joseph Zitz and another white man, said to be John Kosio. She was dragged into the woods, and after being assaulted and robbed was left in a semi-conscious condition. Miss Jeter regained consciousness after some time had passed and managed to drag herself to her home, where she acquainted her sister Vinetta, who was the only member of the family at home, with what had happened. She also told positively of the identity of the men.

Although the police were immediately notified, they made no effort to apprehend the miscreants for several days, and then when the family had employed Counselor Smith and a warrant had been procured the two men, Zitz and Kosio, had disappeared. Through the efforts of the family Zitz was located in Camden, N. J., and Sinclair Jeter, a brother to Elizabeth, went to Camden and procured the arrest of Zitz. Their neglect in this case led to charges being preferred against Detectives Buddemeyer and Meyer, of the Bronx, and their trial before Police Commissioner Newberger. They were found guilty and Commissioner Waldo suspended them from duty without pay.

The police are making no effort to apprehend John Kosio, jointly indicted with Zitz, and who left Kingsbridge a few days after the commission of the crime. The Jeter family, however, have hopes of locating him.

Dr. Lashier's Testimony.

That the jury did not render a verdict of guilty in the first degree of rape was due to the conflicting testimony of the physicians. The first physician called in was Dr. E. P. Lashier, Broadway and West 230th street, who had been Mr. Jeter's family physician. Dr. Lashier showed a disinclination from the beginning to testify in the case, so the family called in Dr. R. E. Walsh, 1090 St. Nicholas avenue. In testifying before the court Dr. Walsh swore that the child had been raped, while Dr. Lashier said that he found no evidence of rape. It is charged by Counselor Smith that Lashier had attended Zitz on several occasions and the physician is also charged with race prejudice.

The action of the police in the case was severely condemned by Assistant District Attorney Press, who declared that the treatment given the case by the police officers was "a disgrace to the city." Continuing, Mr. Press said: "I formerly had only the highest opinion of our Police Department, but I must say, regardless of how it pains me, that the attention given this case was outrageous. The police should be denounced for not handling the matter more satisfactorily."

The Jeter family and their counsel are reticent as to the verdict, other than to express their satisfaction with the conviction of the brute. Elizabeth has been under the care of a physician ever since the outrage was committed, but is considerably improved.

Launching of a Vigorous Campaign

against mob murder and lynching marked the opening session of the Illinois State Bar Association's convention at the Hotel La Salle May 27th.

President Robert McMurdy, president of Provident Hospital, fired the opening gun when he delivered his address on "Enforcement of the Law." The major portion of his speech was a spirited indictment of mob punishment.

When the enthusiasm following his address subsided, Judge E. O. Brown of the Appellate Court, presented a resolution calling for an organized effort to obtain anti-lynching legislation throughout the country.

By unanimous passage the resolution will bring into being a committee of five members who shall petition the conference of commissions on uniform state laws to prepare a model law and further petition the American Bar Association to promote the passage of such a law.

3,998 Lynched in 32 Years.

Speaking of lynching in the United States President McMurdy won applause with the following:

"The number of persons lynched in this country during the period of thirty-two years has reached the astounding total of 3,998, an average of 124 a year, 10 a month and 1 every three days. Illinois was represented in the shameful list.

"It ought not to be a solace to us to find other states even more lawless, but we may obtain a grain of guilty comfort from the fact that, during the entire thirty-two years, seven of the states have never gone a twelve-month without a lynching—not for almost a third of a century has a whole year elapsed without mob murder in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas.

"Only five states in the union have been wholly free from this crime during the period named—Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont; the remaining New England state, Connecticut, has lynched but one person. Let us bow low with bared heads to New England. Her fine old civilization has held her in check and saved, not the honor but the face of the republic.

"Forty-eight states in the [illegible] over the names of forty-three we must write the word unavailing!

"The white race has not escaped in this slaughter, for 1,227 white persons have been lynched, one for every ten days during [illegible] of sex, for seventy-six of the victims have been women, one for every five months.

"It used to be said that this terrible punishment was reserved for those who commit rape, but that excuse has long been buried. Not more than one-third of the victims have been charged with this crime or even suspected of it. The offense is hideous, but it can afford no basis for volunteers to constitute themselves judge and jury and executioner. In passing, what has changed the Negro in freedom that he should commit this crime unknown when the women were left in his care unprotected during the long years of the rebellion? Latterly good people have concluded that it is the white man's whisky. Could it be the law of recreation demanding terrible retributive justice? The breadth or the depth of such great laws we do not know."

Judge Winslow Makes Address.

The main speaker of the afternoon was Judge John B. Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. His subject was "Enforcement of the Law—One Way to Increase Respect for the Law." He said in part:

"Methods which fairly and satisfactorily answer all needs in the leisurely days of the farm, the village, the stage coach and the weekly mail are quite inadequate to meet the demands of a nation whose citizens live in great cities, do business by telegraph and telephone and travel by the limited railway. The boy's jacket does not fit the man.

"My thesis is simply this—both bar and bench should be earnestly and unitedly at work to fit legal administrative methods to modern conditions and needs. Thus they may aid substantially not only in restoring and building up genuine respect for the law, but in making its enforcement correspondingly easy and certain.

Kramer Elected President.

The following officers were elected: Edward C. Kramer, East St. Louis, president; Nathan William MacChesney, Chicago, first vice-president; Thomas Worthington, Jacksonville, second vice-president; Edgar Bronson Tolman, Chicago, third vice-president; John F. Voigt, Mattoon, secretary and treasurer.

FIENDISH ACT CHARGED TO A COLORED MAN IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Bloodhounds Put on Trail of One Alleged Assaulter Declared to Be Colored—Fail to Find One—Colored Youth Arrested in Penn. Spirited Away by Police to Escape Mob.

Cumberland, Md., July 21, 1914.—A posse, with bloodhounds, is searching the hills near here for a Negro about forty years old, who feloniously assaulted Mrs. Conrad Metzger, wife of a brewmaster, at her home on Columbia avenue, ..orth Cumberland, this morning, while she was alone getting breakfast. Her husband found her on the floor unconscious. She is so badly injured that the services of several physicians were necessary. B.

The Negro asked for something to eat and as she cut a slice of bread he knocked her down. Mrs. Metzger has several children.

One Negro was arrested, but Mrs. Metzger failed to identify him. Intense feeling is aroused and the authorities fear a lynching if the assailant is caught.

Mob Seeks Man in Jail.

Greensburg, Pa., July 19.—While 200 armed men surrounded the jail at Harrison City, near here, late today, uttering threats against Arthur Alston, 19. Colored fifteen members of the State constabulary spirited the prisoner to the county jail here.

Alston, the alleged assailant of Pauline Trocchio, 18, had been captured after a long chase in which automobiles and horsemen figured. The prisoner, who was identified by the girl, was on horseback during most of the chase. Cries of "Lynch him!" and "Kill him!" were heard. The troopers arrived as the mob moved on the jail. The girl is suffering seriously.

SEARCH FOR BLACKS WHO ATTACKED GIRL

Bold Attempt at Assault Is Thwarted by the Timely Arrival of White Man Late Tuesday Afternoon.

A pretty little white girl, while walking alone on the Southern railway tracks one-half mile below the Brookwood bridge, near Peachtree road, was brutally attacked late Tuesday afternoon by two blacks, who had concealed themselves behind an embankment.

The negroes dragged her into the woods at the side of the tracks, attempting to strangle her to silence any alarm, but the girl struggled fiercely, and the attention of L. C. Haynes, a white man of No. 190 Echo street, was attracted by her muffled cries. He ran to her assistance and the blacks fled.

Police headquarters was notified of the attempt, and hal fa dozen policemen and as many detectives, were rushed to the scene in the auto patrol by order of Police Chief Beavers.

The young girl, who had fainted from the shock she had received by the rough treatment of the two brutes, was revived sufficiently by this time to give a description of her assailants. Armed with the descriptions, the squad of policemen began to scour the woods for the negroes.

A posse of citizens of the north side community, who had heard wild reports of the attack, had rushed to the place and formed themselves into squads for the purpose of patroling the woods. Up to a late hour the search was still going on, and the posse of citizens had swelled to larger numbers.

JUDGE CONDONES LYNCHING

CONNECTICUT JUDGE FROM BENCH IN GIVING COLORED MAN 25 YEARS FOR ASSAULT ON WHITE GIRL IMPROPERLY REMARKS "YOU MAY THANK HEAVEN YOU LIVE IN A MORE OR LESS TEMPERATE ZONE." —HEINOUS CRIME—

Ha[illegible]d Citizens Should Protest R[illegible] on Mob Murder Should Be Suggested by a Judge.

Conn., March 5.—"I sen[illegible] not les sthan 20 years [illegible]re than 25 years in State [illegible] you may thank heaven you live in a more or less temperate zone," said Judge Case in the Superior Court today, in passing sentence on Everett Brown, Colred, 28 years old, who was found guilty by a jury of assault upon Mary Stauklewicz, aged 14 years.

In his argument, State's Attorney Alcorn said that the fact that Brown lived north of the Mason and Dixon line was the reason he had had a trial. Judge Case cautioned the State's attorney not to continue further on that line.

"Have you anything to say?" inquired the judge to Brown. "Now is your opportunity. It will be a good long time before you have another."

"I am innocent," was the muttered reply.

[illegible]ton, Miss., Jim Norman, negro, tried here today, under protection of a battalion of State troops, was found guilty early tonight of having attacked the wife of a white farmer [illegible] months ago, sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment and was immediately started for the State penitentiary at Jackson aboard a special train with the militia acting as an escort. No demonstration was attempted.

Lynchings—1914.
Discussions.

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Bridgeport, Conn.
STANDARD
MAY 14 1914

FEWER LYNCHINGS.

In 1913 there were twelve fewer lynchings in the United States than in the preceding year, according to some statistics just published. This is a cause for national self-congratulation. That degree of improvement continued long enough would soon wipe out the terrible total of illegal public killings.

The number of lynchings last year was the smallest since the record has been kept, only 52 lives having been sacrificed to mob fury. But while the number of these criminal manifestations decreases the same general characteristic of our lynchings continue. Of the 52 persons lynched, 51 were negroes. As is not infrequently the case when mob law prevails and reason has no sway, several persons were killed for crimes which, it was discovered subsequently, they had not committed.

In Greenville, Ga., a black man was lynched for a murder and a few days afterwards another man confessed the crime. At Houston, Tex., a negro accused of murder was lynched and a few days later it was discovered that he also was the wrong man. Two innocent colored men were put to death at Germantown, Ky., and at Spartansburg, S. C., the bravery of a sheriff prevented the lynching of a negro, accused of murder, who was afterwards acquitted by a white jury. These instances show that the frenzy of the mob is no proper substitute for the slower operations of the law when justice is desired. Of the lynchings recorded ten were in Georgia, nine in Mississippi with the remaining 33 scattered through thirteen States, none very far north of the Gulf of Mexico.

In a civilized State there can be no good excuse for lynchings. The excuse most frequently given by southern apologists for these relapses into barbarism is that the law cannot be relied upon to punish those who commit crimes. That this is too often true in all parts of the country cannot be denied, but the remedy lies in making legal punishment swift, certain and adequate, not in nullification of law. Every accused person is entitled to a fair trial and the State can, if it will, make every trial free from the abuses that have gathered around the right of the accused to such a trial.

A NOVEL WAY IN LYNCHING

No words of ours condone the desperation of the Negro who shot and killed the town marshall last week at Slidell, Louisiana. That the law is adequate to avenge the death of any wrongdoer we have no doubt. Our laws were well drawn. The execution of them are in safe hands. The Negro who killed the marshall deserved death. But no two wrongs make a right. The honor of the community demanded that death should have been meted out to him in a legal way. When once aroused how far will men's passions lead them into inhuman and barbarous deeds? There were those at Slidell who thought to avenge the death of the Marshall and they outdid the Negro desperado in brutality and in coarseness of nature. Lynchings are now a tame affair, the mob no longer is satisfied to merely put the victim to death, but they must find a novel way. The mob at Slidell found it. The crowd put ropes around the murderer's neck and dragged him through the town behind an automobile. What a horrid way of avenging any crime. Just to imagine such a scene almost chills one's blood, that is the blood of some, for it appears that a certain part of this nation cannot be chilled or stirred by any manner of brutality.

Augusta, Ga.
Chronicle
JUL 18 1914

E ELLOREE LYNCHING.

eople of Elloree, of Orangeburg County, and of South Carolina, will live to regret the lynching of the negro woman, Rosa Richardson, Sunday.

Not that Rosa Richardson did not deserve death. Not that the awful murder of little Essie Bell, the innocent lass who was beaten to death with a highwood knot, should not have been avenged.

But that the law—their own law; the law the men of South Carolina made—has been dragged down, insulted, trampled upon, flouted and defied.

The law—South Carolina's law—is strong enough, well-ordered enough, and well-administered enough to punish for murder. By the law, not by the mob, Rosa Richardson should have been executed.

Rosa Richardson is not the consideration. It is that South Carolinians have turned against their laws; have set up the angry crowd in the stead of the court of justice; and have invited mob leaders to take the places of their judges and their jurors and their sheriffs and other court officers. There can be no order, no society, under rule by mob. Without society and order there cannot be prosperity and progress and the pursuit of happiness.

SOME OBSERVATIONS—COURAGE AND TRUTH.

The truth expressed in the following editorial in *The Houston Chronicle* (June 17th) is the truth of courage that is commendable, and we present it because it is the protest of a sane mind and a brave man against the lawless violence of the cowardly murderers of his own race:

MOB LAW AND ITS EFFECTS.

In a state of this character there is neither excuse nor justification for the exercise of mob law.

It is unreasonable to apologize for individual violence on the ground that people have lost faith in the courts. If the courts are weak and inefficient, they will only become more weak and inefficient by the distrust and lack of confidence expressed through mob law.

Government and government regulation are no stronger than the sentiment behind them. Like everything else of a public character, the courts are but the creatures of popular conception. Their strength and usefulness are not so much dependent on the character of the officials who direct them as upon the popular will which supports them.

Mob law can never be construed as a corrective example to the courts. It is merely a blow at the courts themselves, and, through the courts, a blow at the state.

It is an insult to society, a violation of the oath of allegiance to constituted authority and a threat against the life of established government.

Mob law is frequently unjust to its victims, but it is invariably unjust to the state. Its mistakes are irrevocable because it deals in death, and its corrective influence is stultified because it is inspired by that brutish passion which it seeks to condemn in others but fails to recognize in itself.

Mob law is not to be feared so much because it metes out punishment in a ruthless manner to an individual here and there as because it inspires lawlessness and anarchy in those who practice it.

Inspired by mob law and the lack of confidence it suggests in the courts, men are constantly taking private grievances into their own hands. The annual crop of homicides in this state is damning evidence as to the indirect effects of mob law.

Self-control and rationalism are the two most essential factors in good government, and mob violence is diametrically opposed to both. It is born of ungovernable temper. It is conceived in a spirit of disobedience. It is carried out with a bestiality and brutishness characteristic of barbarity.

Like the bull fight of Mexico, it undermines the better instincts of those who participate in or witness it. It breeds a callous and vindictive nature.

It panders to the vilest emotions. It is opposed to our religion. It precludes any thought of mercy, and preaches the uncompromising doctrine of vengeance.

It is afraid of open-minded justice, and, like most criminal instincts, it generally works in the night.

The victim who is hurled into eternity regardless of his rights is not so much to be pitied as are those who by lynching him have permitted themselves to be victimized by the same unreasoning passion for which they exacted his life.

The editor of *The Chronicle* knows, what thousands of the best white people (not the "*best* citizens" that newspapers sometimes credit with joining mobs) are awakening to a realizing sense of, that the 500 or 1,000 white men (or rather excuses for men) who violently take from the custody of the law some accused, but untried, Negro and torture him to death, that the white race has on its hands after the deed is done 500 or 1,000 demoralized murderers who deserve a fate, by due process of law, similar to that of their victim. He knows again, as do thousands of the thoughtful of his race know, that the majority of these midnight murderers is married men, and thereby hangs the delicate physiological problem of giving to the world sons after the horrid scenes of butchery have left their damning and ineradicable impressions on the imagination or in the memory of such fathers.

The editor of *The Chronicle* knows more yet. He knows that self-preservation is the first law of Nature, and that a decent preservation of his race from becoming a race whose majority shall be murderers a halt must be made. This is what inspires this notable editorial we have quoted at length.

We extend to him the thanks of the millions of Negro Baptists represented by this paper, and also take the liberty to thank him in the name of the millions of Negroes living in this lynch-cursed land wholly under the absolute control of his people, who make the laws and execute them without let or hindrance on the part of the Negro.

Springfield, Mass.
UNION
JUL 16 1914

WHAT THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF RACE HATRED LEADS TO.

Senator James K. Vardaman probably read with the utmost approval the news dispatch from Lake Cormorant, Miss., in yesterday's newspapers telling of the lynching of a Negro accused of the theft of three mules. The accused Negro, one James Bailey, was taken from an officer while en route in an automobile to the jail at Hernando, and hanged. The news dispatch stated that an investigation by a coroner's jury failed to establish the identity of any member of the mob, a statement the irony of which will be appreciated by anyone familiar with the methods commonly pursued by Southern coroners in such cases. So, for the alleged stealing of perhaps $150 worth of mule flesh, a human being, none the less human because his skin was black, was put to death by a mob in a supposedly civilized community. Apparently no steps were taken to establish beyond a reasonable doubt the question of the man's guilt; the mob simply dragged him from the arresting officer's automobile and strung him up to the nearest telegraph pole. His life was made to pay the penalty for a crime for which the legal punishment probably would not exceed a year or two in jail.

This crime against civilization was a direct result of Vardamanism. It is the sort of thing Vardaman in Mississippi, Blease in South Carolina and other professional Negro-haters and Negro-baiters have been advocating and encouraging throughout their political careers. Indeed the foundation of Senator Vardaman's present political strength in Mississippi was laid on a bedrock of racial prejudice and hate. While such men are honored by election to the highest offices in the gift of their constituents it can only be expected that there will be a continual lowering of the high standards that have heretofore prevailed and an increasing disrespect for the Constitution and for [illegible] of the land.

New York Commercial
23 December 1914

"MOB VIOLENCE"

Influential newspapers throughout the Southern States are fighting hard to check the lynchings which are still too common. Mobs are encouraged by the weakness of the authorities in dealing with riotous manifestations and are often exasperated by needless delays in the administration of justice. Whenever a sheriff or the governor of a state takes a firm stand and the trial of the accused is conducted with fairness and celerity there is no trouble.

"The Shreveport Times" dealt with this important question in an editorial inspired by outbreaks of mob violence in its home parish. In one case a mob gathered in broad daylight and for hours the jail was in a state of siege, while the police were on duty and all the city and parish authorities were twiddling their thumbs half a block away. Instead of arresting the ringleaders of the irresolute mob, the authorities took the prisoners to another city by a ruse which only added to the disrespect for the officials and the law of the land. In most of these cases the arrest of the ringleaders would end the trouble. Of this "The Shreveport Times" says:

Is it to be wondered at that the mob spirit prevails in this city and parish in the midst of such farces as these? Is it to be wondered at that a mob [illegible] itself on a public highway and wait until its intended victims fall into its hands? Is it to be wondered at that a few men can boldly enter the parish jail in the early evening with hundreds of persons passing, subdue the jailer and take away any prisoner they choose? Is it to be wondered at that they can hold their prey in the street while they argue whether to hang him in the shadow of the temple of justice or carry him miles into the country to be burned? Is it to be wondered at that mobs laugh at the law, deride justice, ignore the courts, parade in the open, and despise, as they must, those in authority?

The "Times" does not believe the public conscience is dead. It does not believe these conditions will be tolerated any longer in this parish. It does not believe that the lawless element which is disgracing Shreveport and Caddo parish will be permitted to escape unscathed from the side of condemnation that has arisen in this community and that is demanding action, action, action!

Whenever and wherever justice is not administered in accordance with the public conscience, contempt for authority is followed by outward manifestations of it by mobs.

In the beginning lynch law was the outcome of the refusal or neglect of the authorities to maintain the peace and punish criminals, as was the case in the early days of the gold fever in California. In other parts of the country laxity in the prosecution of ordinary criminals was also the primary cause of lynchings, but the secondary cause which has kept the mob spirit alive is the weakness of the authorities in dealing with the mobs themselves. All the unruly elements in communities so afflicted are encouraged by the immunity from punishment which they have enjoyed. Wherever the authorities have taken a firm stand at the beginning the mob has been content to let the law have its way. The remedy is firmness in maintaining the peace. The arrest and trial of a few ringleaders, even if they escaped conviction, would enable the newspapers to expose the evil in a wholesome way. "Prominent citizens" would be deterred by such publicity, and, if the ringleaders placed on trial proved to be the scum of the earth the people at large would revolt against their domination and the evil would be cured very quickly.

ATROCITIES IN LOUISIANA.

It is to the everlasting shame of the State of Louisiana that Caddo Parish permitted in recent months a total of nine lynchings to occur within its borders. Three of these brutal murders occurred last Saturday. For the murder of the postmaster of a Parish village and the taking of $500 from his office two negroes suspected of the murder were killed by a howling mob. An aged negro, accused of being an accessory to the crime, was jailed for the night; a mob brushed aside the constabulary, took the negro and on the way to the place of execution the old man was stabbed in the side with a knife, according to one account. He was tied to a tree and tortured with fire in order to force him to make a clean confession. He stoutly maintained his innocence till the last. Slowly the flames consumed him, but still he pleaded innocence. It is altogether likely that he knew nothing of the crime for which he was made to die. A more atrocious murder is hardly conceivable in a civilized community. Says The Houston Post:

"And this is the end of it. It is said the judge will have the grand jury to probe into these lynchings. All a waste of time and effort. Lynchers are never identified. They invariably escape the consequences of their crimes. They are murderers whom no mob can punish and against whom the law apparently holds no resentment."

Lynchings—1914.
Discussions.

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Tampa Flor.

TRIBUNE

NOV 5 1914

Mob Law

Much comment is being heard on the subject of the lynching at St. Petersburg. While the enormity and heinousness of the crime which provoked the community to wrath are fully realized, it would seem that the mob which executed the negro Evans acted precipitately and without proper identification of its victim. So far as the newspaper stories, which appear to be very full and complete, show, there was no positive evidence that Evans was connected with the crime. Indeed, it is claimed that the mob which handled him was not composed of representative citizens, not of the men who were conducting the search for the murderers, but of an excited minority which permitted itself to be led into a premature act of violence, later to be seriously regretted.

No punishment could be too severe for the perpetrators of the hellish murder of Mr. Sherman—but mobs, if they feel that they must execute summary punishment, should always be sure that they have the guilty person.

When "the crowd" takes unto itself the punishment of criminals, the cause of justice is sure to suffer.

St. Petersburg and its neighborhood would have won a national reputation by permitting the law to take its course in this aggravated case—or, at least, by waiting until guilt could be accurately fixed before adopting the mob method. Human passion, however, is exceedingly difficult to curb when fanned into flame by such deeds as that committed in this instance—and we are not disposed to censure the people of St. Petersburg for the tragedy which followed a tragedy, although inclined to the opinion that a more thorough investigation should have been made before selecting a victim.

The reported intention of a mob to come to Tampa and forcibly take charge of the Hillsborough County Jail was a sample of the extremes to which mob-spirit will go. Of course, such an expedition would have come to sudden grief and, doubtless, would have added still another tragedy to the gory record. Fortunately, cooler judgment asserted itself and this particular mob did not complete its journey.

The most unfortunate feature of the entire affair is the plight and panic into which hundreds of entirely innocent negroes were thrown by the operations of the indignant citizenry. St. Petersburg doubtless has many law-abiding and deserving negro residents and they should not be made victims of the resentment felt against individuals of their race. It is to be hoped that quiet and order will soon be restored at St. Petersburg and that the guilty parties will be captured and given their proper punishment by due course of law.

Columbia S.C. State
Dec 4/14

The Crime in Florence.

In Florence county last week a number of men, fifty or a hundred, took a man out of the hands of officers of the law and killed him. The man, a negro, is said to have been found under the house of a white man who was absent from his home at the time. The negro said that he intended to steal chickens and it is also said that he bore a "bad reputation," although no crime had been laid at his door.

That the life of a man was taken is bad enough. Probably nothing is to be gained by using hard words about the matter though of course the deed was shameful. Were every act of no greater criminality than was this negro's punished with death, probably eight or ten thousand men would be killed each year in South Carolina, as all the petty thieves and forgers would be included in the annual massacre.

The most pitiful phase of the tragedy is that from fifty to a hundred men, many of them perhaps young, will go through life with the smell of human blood on their hands, with their hearts hardened and their consciences seared, persuading themselves that the mere killing of a fellow man is a light offense.

Springfield, Mass.
UNION
JUL 11 1914

All honor to the Mississippi sheriff who barricaded his jail and prevented the lynching of a Negro prisoner by a mob. Perhaps the Negro is guilty of the murders of which he is accused and in that event he deserves the death penalty, but the question of his innocence or guilt and the punishment, if any, that shall be inflicted is for the duly constituted courts of this civilized country and not for a mob to determine. Lynchings and mob rule have no place in any civilized community, and there is even less excuse for them than there is for the crime with which the Mississippi Negro, so ably guarded by an honest and fearless sheriff, stands charged.

Chicago Examiner
25 July 1914

Letters From the People

The Lynching Record.

Editor Chicago Examiner:

According to the record kept by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the research and statistics division of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been during the first six months of the present year twenty lynchings. This is four less than for the same period a year ago, and sixteen less than for the first six months of the year 1912.

Of the number lynched since January 1, one was a white man and all the rest were colored; two were colored women, and only two of the entire number lynched were charged with the offense of outrage.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Tuskegee, July 11.

New York American
14 July 1914

THE LYNCHING RECORD.

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for them than there is for the crime with which the Mississippi Negro so ably guarded by an honest and fearless sheriff, stands charged.

TIMES
JOURNAL
DEC 1 6 1914

The South's Disgrace.

Nine negroes have been hanged or burned at the stake by mobs in Louisiana during the past ten days. The crime the men were accused of was the murder of a storekeeper by robbers.

Some time ago when the Turkish ambassador at Washington gave out an interview concerning American missionaries in Turkey, he took occasion to compare Turkish atrocities against foreigners with the way southern mobs hang and burn negroes. It was an ill-advised statement for a foreigner to make and President Wilson resented it and gave the talkative diplomat his walking papers, but after all wasn't there a lot of truth to what he said?

So long as mobs are allowed to burn human beings at the stake it ill becomes us to cast stones at any other nation.

Fredericksburg Va
Courier

OCT 5 1914

MOB WAS READY TO LYNCH NEGRO

Nearly Fifty Men Gathered Saturday Night to Avenge Attack on Woman

SHERIFF HAD WHISKED THE CAPTIVE AWAY

Jacob Geisinger, Husband of Woman Attacked, Says They May "Get Him"

Later—Thought to Be in Sykesville.

That the county officials whisked John Henderson, the negro who is alleged to have attempted an assault on Mrs Geisinger last Wednesday, away from this county just in time to prevent a lynching, developed yesterday. According to Jacob Geisinger, husband of the woman whom the negro attacked, between forty and fifty men, some of whom had taken part in the lynching of two negroes here several years ago, came to his home Saturday night prepared for work and offered to go with him to the jail, break in the doors and lynch the negro.

However, as authentic information was received that the negro had been taken away, it was decided best to wait until later, as the would-be lynchers thought they might get a better chance.

"I was ready to accompany the men," said Mr. Geisinger, "and we would have made short work of the negro, but it was practically certain that he had been taken to some other place, so we thought if we waited we might get a better chance when they bring him back. There is one thing certain, they have not taken him to Baltimore. He is either in jail in Hagerstown or Sykesville, most likely Sykesville.

"A traveling man reported that he saw the sheriff and a deputy sheriff in an automobile with a negro near Sykesville Saturday afternoon and I feel sure that he is in jail at that place."

Questioned as to whether there is a possibility of a mob forming and going there after the negro, Mr. Geisinger said he felt sure this would not be done, but that "they will get him."

The story of how Henderson, as he gave his name, was whisked away from the jail Saturday afternoon was told last evening to a member of the staff of The Post by a prisoner in the jail.

"He was brought in early Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock," said the prisoner, "and he had little to say. He wouldn't talk at all about the attack he was charged with. In the afternoon the officers came in and told him to hurry up and get his coat on. They took him out quick and we haven't seen him since."

A deputy sheriff at the jail last night stated that Sheriff Conard would allow anyone to go through the jail who might doubt that the negro has been taken away, and would give $50 if the negro was found there. "And you can bring Mr. Geisinger along to identify him," said the deputy. "The man out of the State."

"Is he in Baltimore?" the deputy was asked.

"He is not. Baltimore is in the State," was the answer.

"Is he in Sykesville or Hagerstown?"

"Sykesville?" answered the deputy in sudden surprise. "No, he isn't."

Columbia, S. C.
State
NOV 26 1914

What Are They Afraid Of?

To indulge in condemnation of the lynching of a negro who committed an atrocious murder of a white woman would be a waste of the valuable space of this newspaper.

One question, however, seems pertinent. Why are the names of the lynchers not published? The lynching was done in the light of the noonday. Granting, for the argument's sake, that the lynching was justifiable, why are the lynchers robbed of the fame to which they are entitled? If the lynching was not wrong, the lynchers will not be arrested and punished. If they are not arrested and punished, it will follow necessarily that public opinion of the county wherein it was done justifies the deed. It will follow that the lynching is regarded a good deed.

Why do men who lynch and who are not ashamed of it and who do not fear the consequences hide their faces—or their names—which is the same thing?

The lynching was either creditable or discreditable. If it was creditable, why is the identity of the doers of it concealed?

So far as we recall, no lyncher has been sent to the penitentiary in many years in South Carolina.

What are lynchers afraid of?

Minneapolis, Minn.
TRIBUNE
JUL 30 1914

What ... ings Really Are.

Lynchings in the South are not the reprisals of indignant men for the unspeakable crimes of negroes. They are the outbreaking of brute nature among the low whites.

Tuskegee institute has been keeping count. Its record may not be accurate. But if it fails, it fails because it does not include all lynchings. Accurate or inaccurate, it is the only record which is essayed systematically.

In the first six months of this year, twenty lynchings have been set down. One person of the 20 was white. Two were colored women. Two—and only two—of those lynched were charged with rape or attempted rape.

Schenectady Union Star,
JAN 4 1915

THE SUM TOTAL.

Booker T. Washington has for several years kept a record of the lynchings that have occurred in the United States, classifying them both as to alleged cause and as to States. His formal statement covering 1914 is interesting.

The total for the year was fifty-two. Of this number, forty-nine of the victims were colored and three were white. The total is the same as that for 1913, the two years holding the lowest record since he has kept the statistics.

Three of the fifty-two victims were colored women. One of the three killed a white man who attacked her, while a woman and her husband charged with setting fire to a barn were lynched in the presence of their four-year-old child.

Mr. Washington says that the reports which he has classified show that while the number of lynchings has not increased, there appears to be an increased tendency to lynch for any cause, however trivial, and also to disregard sex. That this kind of outlawry grows on whit it feeds upon is proven by the fact that in one parish in Louisiana there have occurred eight or nine of the twelve lynchings that are credited to that State, and of the twelve charged to Mississippi a large percentage were perpetrated in a single county.

Only one Northern State is found in list, North Dakota having one lynching in 1914. The other fifty-one murders were committed in the South and Southwest, Texas, with six charged to her account, ranking third. It is a ghastly record.

Lynchings - 1914
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The Philadelphia Inquirer

THE MORAL SOUTH.

4-23-'14.

Another of those hellish crimes has come to our notice, where a 16-year-old girl was ravished by one of the so-called Southern gentry. This man, it appears, was a school census taker, finding the parents of the girl were not at home, or any male protector near, obtained admission upon the plea of securing certain information. Upon receiving which and finding this young woman alone, brutally assaulted her, threatening to kill her if she made an outcry. Notwithstanding the threats of this fiend, the young woman fought bravely in defending herself against the assault of this villian. After her exhaustion on the part of his victim he accomplished his hellish aim. As a parting reminder he threatened her with death if she mentioned it to her parents. Upon regaining consciousness she sought her mother, and informed her of the villianous attack that had been made upon her. Her parents immediately called the attention of the police authorities to the crime. From a description given of the brute by the young woman, the officers were enabled to apprehend him within a few hours and place him in jail. It was found that he was well connected, one of his brothers being a doctor, another a lawyer.

Not a white paper has made auy mention of this outrage. If it were not for the colored press that have obtained these facts this crime would have remained unknown. If it had of been a white girl assaulted by a colored man instead of this colored girl, the fact would have been heralded by every white paper in the country in large headlines, demanding his instant execution. No jail would have been strong enough to withstand the attack of the mob bent on lynching him. He would have been taken from the jail, strung from some tree, or convenient lamp post, his body riddled with bullets, or else burned alive at the stake, but such will not be the fate of this brute. His victim being colored, some subterfuge will be found by which this brute will escape the punishment that is richly his due at the hands of the law.

The South boasts of its deference it pays to its women, yet there are no greater fiends in human shape who pray upon defenseless women, particular those of our race than is to be found in the South.

How long are we to suffer in this way? The law which is supposed to be the protector of all classes and to punish the guilty irrespective of color, remains inert where we are concerned, or when the honor and chastity of our women are violated, if there is to be no redress the time will surely come when an outraged people will make a law unto themselves that will mete out to the guilty swift punishment. What is fitting for the one is surely fitting for the other. The South will yet reap what she is sowing.

The unsullied honor of our women is as dear to us as that of the white woman is to the white man.

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Tacking Negroes Outside Town.

The other day when we were in Wagoner we found the Cumberland Presbyterians (white) in session, and it is just possible they had to carry their own valises to the hotels and elsewhere. Hotel portering has been exclusively the Wagoner Negroes' job for some time, but under the present county administration, ever since the lynching of the Negro woman in April, it has been the policy to drive the Negro out of town. Places that last week were occupied by Negroes near the Iron Mountain depot were vacant this time. The occupants gone. On the train to Muskogee we met a Knox Anderson, a Negro owner of Wagoner property, who had been ordered from town by the sheriff. This man Anderson was mentioned last week by Mr. Adam Hardridge of Wagoner and if what he said is true, Knox Anderson is suffering a case of retribution. In the Brownsville case and other similar incidents, the Negro is charged with a disposition to shield Negro criminals. On the night of the murder of the white boy at Wagoner, the woman was taken and hid in a chicken coop, Knox Anderson staying in with her, and she was led to believe that Anderson was another Negro, Sam Hendricks, were going to get her in a buggy and carry her as far away from town as possible that night. Sam Hendricks, however, went off and the authorities and returned with two or three officers. Sam called Knox according to agreement, and the poor fooled Negro woman believing the call meant aid, said: "Here's me." That was the beginning of the end for her. She was kept in jail until next night, although the sheriff had assured Dr. Robert W. Smith, the only Negro in Wagoner who spoke in behalf of protection for her, that the Negro woman had been carried to Muskogee. But she had not. She was thus betrayed into the hands of lynchers by her own people. Both Sam and Knox were rewarded for treachery by being ordered from town, and many of the Negroes who have since left by order of the sheriff were also betrayed by other Negroes seeking to curry favor with the whites and thus stay in Wagoner. But they are all being told to hike.

Girl Slept in Woods And Begged for Food, Assert County Police

Constitution 4-29-14

In the arrest of May King, a young girl, and F. Alexander, the county police believe they have in custody the woman alleged by L. C. Haynes to have been attacked by two negroes on the outskirts of the city the early part of the past week. The King girl and Alexander were arrested Saturday near Hillside Park. The girl stated that she lived in Cobb county. Alexander lives in Simpson street, near Luckie.

L. C. Haynes, who, on account of the fact that neither the girl nor the negroes, whom he described to the police could be located and who has been held in the Tower awaiting an investigation of his story, was released from custody on Saturday, after the King girl and Alexander had been locked up.

The King girl, arrested by County Officers Pope and Whitfield, has been living in the woods and sleeping under trees for nearly a week, it is alleged. The county police have received numerous reports concerning the girl's appearances at homes near Hillside Park, asking shelter and food.

More recently complaints have come in from citizens in that locality as to the actions of the King girl with men who were passing along the park roadway. The arrest of the girl followed Saturday.

Alexander is charged with a statutory offense, while the girl is held under a charge of suspicion at the Tower.

DEATH OF WOMAN AVENGED BY LAW

Constitution

Three Negroes Are Hanged in Fulton County Tower for Brutal Murder of Mrs. Seth Irby.

6-20-14

The brutal murder of Mrs. Seth Irby of Wrens, Ga., was avenged Friday morning, when three negroes were dropped to death through the gallows of the county jail. They were Robert Paschal, George Hart and William Hart. The latter two were brothers.

Neither of the hanged blacks was older than 17 years. They are the youngest ever executed in Fulton county. The Paschal negro and George Hart went to death protesting innocence. William Hart, the youngest of the trio, reiterated his confession. He exonerated his deathmates, however.

Paschal was hanged first because of signs of breakdown which he had exhibited during the morning.

Seth Irby, the young husband of the victim, was at the scene of the hanging. He declared that he was confident that each of the negroes were guilty. He witnessed the execution.

The executions were made singly because of the size of the Tower scaffold.

Why There Are Lynchings.

Colonel Watterson's newspaper indulges in some very sensible comment in reply to an Eastern journal's criticism of the South, because of the numerous lynchings that take place in that section of the country annually. The Courier-Journal characterizes as foolish those "persons who see in lynching a serious effort to prevent crime," thereby performing the double task of rebuking the New York newspaper as well as the Southern mob spirit.

It is true, as Colonel Watterson's newspaper says, "that in all mob murders the element of excitement—the pursuit of entertainment—is dominant. Mobs are not composed of men who are concerned about the solution of the problem of lawlessness. They are not composed of men who are habitually concerned about the protection of women. Drunken riff-raff, rallying to indulge in a lynching, represent nothing more than the desire for amusement which promotes fox hunting, cock fighting and racing—sports differing, of course, one from another and akin to man hunting only in that they offer excitement.

"The fatuous fellow who spouts about lynch law for criminal assault is dangerous to the peace of the community because his indorsement of mob murders encourages the ruffians who make up lynching parties. The man who is willing to join the mob is merely a cowardly brute who likes the excitement of man-baiting where there is little prospect of interference at the scene of the contemplated crime or indictment afterward for participation. One determined officer who is willing to shoot to kill can turn back a mob of 100 'determined citizens.' That is because lynching is merely a country frolic, enjoyable only so long as there is no danger that anyone save the prisoner will be hurt."

No newspaper investigator who has had personal experience of these undignified episodes will gainsay a word of the Courier-Journal's declaration, for it is true that a one-arm sheriff with a gun did turn back a mob of "determined citizens," where a sheriff with two arms and also an unlimited supply of guns failed on two occasions, because he lacked the grit, and the "determined citizens" knew that he lacked in this respect.

Colonel Watterson's journal may well say that lynching is an exciting game in which there is little prospect of interference. When the "determined citizen" goes abroad on lynching bent the "discreet citizen"—the other half of the community—retires to a safe distance; just safe enough to prevent him from committing perjury when he is called upon for testimony by the grand jury. And in these cases, as we have observed, the grand jury is particular to impress upon the witness' mind that no hearsay evidence is wanted. So, we see that not only the law-abiding citizen, but the officers of the law as well, discreetly protect the mob, which may have included a few of their patrons, or friends, whom it would not be wise to offend.

However, as the Courier-Journal points out, there is a remedy for lynching in the South. And that is in the enactment of "automatic removal laws." There are none of these lawless episodes in the states which have this law in force, for the sheriffs in these states preserve their jobs by protecting their prisoners. Therefore, it is plain to be seen that the South is disgraced by lynchings because the mob spirit exists in their Legislatures, which refuse to enact the "automatic removal" statute.

Civic Improvement League Protests.

Richmond, Va., May 27, 1914.

Hon. George Ainslie,
Mayor of the City of Richmond,

Honorable Sir: It appearing from newspaper accounts that a white lady, Miss Fanny Chenault, of Seven Pines, Henrico County, was assaulted near her home on Saturday night, the 9th inst. by some unknown person, and held prisoner for three hours. The day following, one Samuel Thompson, was shot three times and fatally wounded by Detective Sergeant Fred. Krengle, in attempting to arrest the said Thompson for the alleged crime; notwithstanding that Thompson was unarmed and was not the Negro wanted. Thompson did wear, however, a black hat and an overall suit as many laborers do.

It appearing further that some thirteen other colored men have been taken into custody for the same offense and that one, John Clements, was on last Thursday re-arrested on advice of Miss Chenault but she could not find time to identify him as her assailant until Monday, nearly four days thereafter,

Now, therefore, as colored men, some with mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, we deeply deplore the outrage on Miss Chenault and wish to

assure all concerned that we stand ready to do all on our part to apprehend the guilty party regardless of color; but as a Civic League, composed of men who are tax paying, liberty loving and law-abiding citizens of one of the best cities of the South—the City in which we believe the very best racial feeling exists—we feel called upon to register our very earnest protest in this most extraordinary case.

First: Against the killing of Samuel Thompson by Sergeant Krengle for throwing rocks.

Second: Against Sergeant Krengle being retained in his present position but that he be given something else to do, as Thomason is the second innocent person he has killed, according to reports. No colored man's life is safe when such rumors are afloat and Sergeant Krengle is clothed with authority.

That there is general dissatisfaction on the part of the colored citizens regarding the Chenault case is apparent. Hoping that His Honor will do all on his part to have our people justly dealt with in this affair, we are very respectfully,

The Civic Improvement League of Richmond, Va.,

REV. S. S. MORRIS, President.
E. C. BURKE, Secretary.

Committee—D. J. Bradford, Chairman; H. H. Price, W. D. Jones, F. L. Bryant.

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

We have always contended that the best way to stop lynching was to make it dangerous by shooting the lynchers. Persons living in sparsely settled neighborhoods could make good use of shotguns that they kept for hunting purposes.

When a lyncher is found dead in front of a man's door, there could be no question of his identity, whereas, if he is permitted to get away in safety, his associates will readily establish for him as many alibis as he may desire.

We are pleased to note that our esteemed contemporary, the Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch in its issue of the 13th inst. takes this view of the situation although all of the parties concerned were white people. It said:

There will be none to express sympathy for the seven Bath County whitecappers who were wounded by a lonely woman whom they had set out to chastise. We have always wondered what kind of men they are who band themselves together to inflict punishment upon a woman for alleged or actual violation of a community code, while ignoring the sins of the man in the case, but all we have ever known has been that they are worthy of extreme contempt and deserve whatever fate they might suffer. Our only regret for the outcome of the Bath County affair is that all twelve of the thugs were not wounded.

When the good white people and the good colored people decide upon a definite line of action, many of the present abuses will disappear like frost before the sun.

COLORED BOYS SENTENCED

The Guardian

NARROWLY ESCAPED BEING LYNCHED WHEN FIRST ARRESTED IN CHARGE OF KILLING A WHITE FARMER TO ROB HIM—COURT GIVES SECOND DEGREE MURDER.

3-12-'14 Boston Mail.

Elkton, Md., March 7, 1914.—Norman Mabel, an 18-year-old Colored youth, who with James Parkaway, a 15-year-old Colored boy, was charged with killing James R. Coleman, a wealthy farmer, near Chestertown last December, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The motive of the crime was robbery.

Paraway, who testified that he alone struck the blow that resulted in Coleman's death, was placed on trial before the judges while the jury was deliberating.

Mabel and Paraway were brought to Baltimore by National Guardsmen at the time of their arrest, after an attempt was made to take them from the Chestertown jail and lynch him.

JOHN CLEMENTS' PREDICAMENT.

Colored folks hereabouts have absolutely no sympathy for any man, be he black or white, who assaults a woman and less if such a thing is possible for a colored man, who assaults a white woman. They want white folks to "shin on their side," and they want colored folks to do the same thing. When a colored man is guilty of criminally assaulting a white woman, colored men are as forward as white ones, in aiding in putting him in the electric chair. On this point, both white and colored folks are agreed. Enough for that. A white female who was due home at about eight o'clock entered her residence between eleven and twelve o'clock that night.

She had to give an explanation of her conduct, and she finally stated that she had been assaulted by a colored man, who kept her in the bushes within calling distance of her home for about three hours. During that time, he conversed with her, lighted cigarettes and finally left her. She gave forth no outcry, not even after he had left and her excuse was that he threatened to shoot her if she did make an outcry. She said that a part of his face was like a white man, although he was colored.

A colored man, named Riddick was identified by her and he was discharged, having established a complete alibi. Another colored man, named Clements was arrested and he was discharged, she having failed to identify him. A colored man named Thomason was apprehended and "identified" by Police Detective Sergeant Fred. L. Krengle and killed by him. Finally, the corpse of Thomason was "dressed up" to resemble the man she said assaulted her and she was carried to Haves Undertaking establishment, but she declared he was not the man.

Then John Clements, who had been previously arrested and discharged was re-arrested and given a hearing before two Henrico county magistrates and while one was outspoken in opposing the holding of Clements longer, the other one decided that he would not give the accused the benefit of the doubt, but would send the case on, although Clements had proven that he was at another place when the crime was committed.

In the meantime a liberal minded white citizen had become so aroused that he employed counsel to defend Clements, who was without a dollar. Father Hannigan, a devout Catholic priest was also touched and named counsel to assist, while the colored Civic League here also employed an attorney for the defense.

This is a brief statement of the facts up to date. Now, it is reported that certain white citizens of the county are about to employ counsel to prevent an attack upon the lady's character and for no other purpose. This last movement would seem to indicate that her friends have little or no judgment.

We have no recollection of ever having heard of any similar proposition being adanced in this State, in the manner as set forth in the daily papers. If John Clements is guilty give him the death penalty, and if he is innocent, let him go free.

To subject a penniless man to these kind of indignities seems to be against every principle of justice and in violation of every precept of the Scriptures, which many of the young lady's protectors affect to honor and adore.

WHITE SOUTHERNER RAPED 10 YEAR OLD WHITE GIRL

The Guardian 4-11-14

Convicted of this attempt of rape on little girl, white man given prison sentence and for only two and one-half years.

Rockville, Md., April 2, 1914—George D. Grennell, formerly a Washington policeman, who was convicted in the circuit court here a few days ago of an assault upon Nellie Lowe, ten years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lowe, of Bethesda, this county, late yesterday afternoon was sentenced by Judge Urner to two years and six months in the House of Correction. He was tried in December and found guilty of attempting a serious offense again the child, but Judge Peter granted a new trial.

Chicago, Ill.

Blade

DEC 19 1914

Lynching Prevented by Judge's Oratory

Mob Disperses After Listening to Pleadings of Heads of Two Courts.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 17.—A mob of two hundred armed men, that stormed a jail bent on lynching one of the inmates, was dispersed by the reasoning and oratory of two court judges—Circuit Judge R. T. T Layton and County Judge D. W. Ryder. However, the mob, while dispersed without carrying out its purpose, is not permanently quieted.

Turner Graham, his son, Turner, his wife and Roy and Dee Leek are in jail at Elizabethtown charged with complicity in the shooting of Sheriff R. T. McMurtry when McMurtry was leading a posse to arrest young Graham and Roy Leek for the murder of James Woods at Upton.

A mob of two hundred armed men gathered at the jail bent on lynching when Judge Layton and Judge Ryder pleaded with them for an hour. The crowd dispersed, but McMurtry is believed dying and another attack is feared.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
DISPATCH
MAY 9 - 1914

Ban on Lynching Specials

A Louisiana jury having acquitted a Negro, an indignant mob of "the most prominent citizens" chartered a special train, hastened to Monroe and lynched the acquitted victim offhand. His widow sued the railroad company for $50,000 damages, claiming that the transportation corporation was unduly active in assisting in her premature bereavement, and the Federal court has just awarded her $7,000.

Possibly the railroad managers will consider this another example of hostility to business, but a more disinterested opinion will coincide with the Court that there are occasions when public polity requires that the desire for business must be made subservient to the paramount necessities of the law. In the lynching belt a limit had to be set somewhere. If the railroads were to be allowed to run special trains for lynching mobs it would probably be followed by advertising excursions to the scene and attracting the rowdy and riff-raff element as well as the more prominent citizens, thus robbing these Southern functions of any element of selection and debasing them to mere riots of the rabble.

Savannah, Ga.
NEWS.
DEC 31 1914

PROMINENT CITIZENS WITNESSED LYNCHINGS

Shereveport, La., Dec. 30.—The names of two men, one a prominent physician and another a member of the police jury, were brought out today in the testimony of Coroner Herold at the lynching investigation being conducted here by State's Attorney Gen. Pleasant. These men, according to the coroner, were in the party returning from the woods near Sylvester on Dec. 2, where the bodies of two negroes were later found.

The coroner also testified that Sheriff Flournoy was on the scene at the time. Another witness testified that a member of the grand jury investigating the lynchings witnessed the attack on the jail on the night of Dec. 1, when another negro was secured by a mob and burned.

Lynchings - 1914.
Discussions.

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CIVILIZED AMERICA AND BARBAROUS RUSSIA.

When a massacre of Jews occurs in Russia super-civilized and humanely sensitive America is the first of all the nations to lift up its hands in self-commendation and avert in unspeakable horror its jelly face, but when the bloody deed of "barbarous Russia" is surpassed in our half-civilized Southern States this same sensitive America becomes the dullest, the most disinterested of all the elder earth, and, shrugging her shoulder the Statue of Liberty keeps up her calm survey of the harbor, undisturbed by the shame that surrounds her and ready to shout "barbarian Russia" at the next first opportunity.

"Barbarous Russia!" It would be hard, indeed, to imagine one hundred husky Russians breaking into a prison protected by a one-armed jailor, knocking him down and tieing him up, and then picking out of all the prisoners one frail, little colored woman, who had had courage enough to defend her reputation and honor from the despoiler, man-handling this frightened, shrieking lump of frail femininity and dragging it through the stone-paved prison yard, through the deserted streets to the most convenient telegraph pole and there stringing up, in crying humiliation, this member of the gentle sex, this weak sister of their mother's sex.

But what one hundred husky Russians would not stoop to do one hundred gallant sons of Dixie did. What "barbarous Russia" would hesitate to do, civilized America has done. The South can now take the head of the class and boldly boast:

" . . . . . no crime forgot,
By which inventive demons might proclaim
Immortal hate to man and scorn of God's great name."

It remained for the brave sons of chivalrous Dixie to invent outrages hitherto unheard of. Is the South really civilized?

JUDGE ROBERT McMURDY OUR FRIEND.

THE MAN WHO IS DOING THE MOST EFFECTIVE WORK along any given line is seldom heralded by the blowing of trumpets or the beating of drums, yet his passing leaves an indelible impression on all who have come under his spell. To be quiet and unobtrusive yet forceful and magnetic; to be deliberate, cool and exacting yet kind, considerate and just; to hold the autocrat at arm's length yet stoop to aid the beggar in the street is a gift, a blessing that comes to but few of us in this world. Such a character do we find in Robert McMurdy, president of the Illinois State Bar Association, judge of the Court of Claims and author of "THE UPAS TREE," a book that has found its way into the hearts and libraries of thousands throughout this broad land. To say that he is our friend and elder would mean much, and yet we feel that too little is known of this friend who is devoting so much of his time, money and energy for the uplift of our race; his innate modesty kept him ever in the background. Many boys and girls owe their schooling, owe their start in life to his generosity. His hand is felt in the making of just laws in this state for citizens of every nationality. His voice is ever raised against the demon prejudice and his services are always at the command of the so-called under dog. Recently he addressed the Illinois State Bar Association, taking as his subject "The Enforcement of Law." So earnest, forceful and convincing was his plea for justice for the Afro-American that the association adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The president of the Illinois State Bar Association in his annual address has set forth in detail the evils of lynching in this country.

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Lynchings—1914
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MOBS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Before the Wilmington riot in 1898 North Carolina was wont to be called the paradise of the Negro living in the South. After the Wilmington riot, when the consuming fury of the white man of the State had abated somewhat, society again assumed a normal condition. For seven years the mob spirit was an unknown quantity in the commonwealth. The "Old North State" stood in a class all by itself in that section of the country, so far as the absence of mobocracy was concerned. But unfortunately for the good reputation and honor of the State the exceptional record was not destined to continue always.

It is a matter of public record that a colored man who had shot a policeman in Charlotte, N. C., last December, was dragged one night, more dead than alive, from a hospital, where he had been taken on account of wounds received in a pitched battle between himself and the policeman, and brutally shot to death by a mob composed of some of the policemen of the city and other friends (numbering thirty-five) of the wounded policeman.

Notwithstanding the Governor of the State has offered $35,000 reward, $1,000 for the identification and arrest of each man in the mob that night, nothing thus far has been done to bring the murderers into court. And yet it is an open secret that the criminals walk the streets of Charlotte daily and could be easily arrested and punished were it not for the hoodwinking and sympathy of those in authority with these murderers.

Hear what one of the leading papers of the State has to say concerning the "Queen City's" constabulary:

"The Charlotte papers are calling for an increase in the size of the police force. If our memory serves us, the present force has already proved amply sufficient to disgrace the town; what do they want any more for?"

Here is another "solar plexus" blow from another local:

"'There is an electric chair in Raleigh that needs to hold some of Merklenburg's numerous murderers,' says the Charlotte *Chronicle*. By the way, what about those lynchers?"

Tuesday night, January 27, another mob, composed of 1,000 men, women and boys, gathered at Selma, N. C., and took from the sheriff of Johnson County and his posse a Negro suspected of the murder of a white woman at Wendell. After slashing his face with knives and otherwise torturing him, the mob riddled his body with bullets. Then they quietly dispersed. No one in the mob was disguised. What will be done about it? We shall see. The Greensboro (N. C.) *Daily News* says:

"The mob-murder in Johnston County Tuesday night was a direct result of the failure of the Charlotte authorities to bring to justice the 35 criminals who recently disgraced Mecklenburg. If nothing is done in Johnston County, as nothing was done in Mecklenburg, we may as well prepare for a carnival of crime that will put us alongside of South Carolina in the hideous category of the blood-blackened. Charlotte sowed the dragon's teeth. The crop is sprouting. Shall it be uprooted while it is yet small, or shall we stand idly by until it grows to its hideous maturity—an abomination in the sight of God and man?"

A LYNCHING.

A Negro man and his wife were lynched at Byhalia, Miss., a few days ago because they burned a barn, according to what was alleged. This sounds barbarous enough, and especially to those who do not know the conditions. This kind of advertisement is what has done the race perhaps, its greatest injury. We are pictured as a people, by those who have no means of knowing better, who are in mortal fear of our lives, and without the benefit of judge or jury. Negroes coming to us from abroad have that notion because they hear only of the lynchings. We are put to a sad disadvantage since we do have the lynching business now and then in spite of the preponderance of good things. But what does a mob care about all of this? It can be best personified by a bludgeon studded with burly knots. A senseless thing without the capacity for thought or reason.

It is unfortunate that we are compelled to give publicity to the doings of the mob and at the same time fortunate. The active mob is a transaction of shame, and it is with a feeling of race shame, humiliation, that the conscientious Negro editor, lecturer or publicist in general makes known what it does, knowing that such publicity lessens the race in popular esteem. Races come up high when they are very careful of their rights. This is true even as it concerns the weak nations, numerically weak. The Indians are a good example. They are every where in evidence, in art—song and poetry, and because they registered their resolves high and religiously lived up to them.

We are not in for the melting down and the recasting of our race. And after all, our troubles and humiliation as between the present condition of the two races that of the Negro, we think, is to be preferred. Neither the fate of one or the other should have been, measured by the fair sailing of those seen about us. The Indians hate our spirit of submission. They love us out of their great fund of sympathy, caught up from their vicissitudinal meandering over the meads of life. Their natures are ingrained against mutuality with the white people. They confess a hopelessness of any condition to be brought about by their own activities. If they would live, it must be by the white man's program. This has been sullenly agreed to. We are not in for this fate even if of the utmost fortitude and heroism. Nor is it necessary to invite extinction in order to be a people. The role played with the Indians, owing to their nature, perhaps was necessary. Their loss was the world's gain. Was it thus written from the beginning? Answer ye fatalists.

We are the opposites of the Indians, too opposite, some will say; but everything has worked out for the best. We have said more than once that if there was an appreciable gain in all direction, steadily, even if slow, that kind of progress is satisfactory. It does not mean that the fight for advance was to cease. The Civil War did not come of itself as opportune as it was. Slavery would have been a misfit for this day of high Christianity, but we would have had it if it had not been for the agitation against it.

The mob is getting to be a back number through the winning process of fighting it in its teeth. While publicity of the humiliating race assaults—mobbings—has made for shame more has been gained than if tamely submitted to without a murmer of protest, harking back to days when the other cheek was offered. We are made ashamed; but in our shame we will try to burn up the cockles of the heart of those concerned in making spectacles of us. It is not necessary to racialize crime when it is committed. This was done to us. Raping was set down as our attribute and the attempt was made to make the charge stick—the raping of white women. We fought this to the ropes where it hung suspended and lifeless a thing counted out for all time.

Barn burning is a poor cause for lynching, and as are the many other reasons given within the last few years. There is no further preachment of condemnation left in us—the race—against the practice. What has been done and said is in motion and for good. Now when a lynching occurs there arises out of the horrible pit, as it were, a flaming cross, the announcement of a new crucifixion and the sign of our unified voice of protest.

NASHVILLE, TENN. Banner

DEC 3 1914

LYNCHINGS AND GUN MEN.

It is worthy of note that the Southern press has shown no disposition to charge the citizenship of New York with aiding and abetting in "gang shootings," a practice not allowed to flourish in any other city in the known world, while the Northern press usually takes a week off to indulge in a case of hysterics following the report of a lynching in some isolated part of the South.

The occasional, and rapidly diminishing, lynching is condemned as severely in the South as in the North and the custom of visiting this form of summary punishment is confined to no one section. The difference is that the South condemns the lynchers; the North condemns the South.

During the two days that the New York papers were referring to the lynching of a negro man and his wife in Mississippi sneeringly and in a manner that would indicate a belief that the South would defend the crime with "the usual offense," there were three murders and ten shootings under their own noses.

There is no such things as "mob law." It is mob lawlessness. No self-respecting citizen condones or approves of lynching a criminal because he happens to believe that the culprit ought to be hanged. It is the act of lynching the law, that he cannot approve.

There is no disposition to defend the mob and there never was among the intelligent people of any community. But the consciousness of innocence from all suspicion of sympathy makes the thrusts of the Northern press none the less difficult to relish and no more palatable.

There is no excuse for the mob that strings a criminal to a limb in some inaccessible community because it is obsessed with the conviction of having suffered a great and irreparable wrong. Likewise there is no sympathy for the gangster in New York who desires some other man killed and hires it done. Both are the outgrowth of a distempered social condition.

The South is eliminating lynching. Gunmen in the North are on the increase. The South has not neglected to look after its own affairs. New York has been too much engaged in accumulating wealth to detect the growth of crime that has made the business of killing almost a profession and made a gunman's occupation one for hire.

This alarming state of affairs prompted the New York American to telegraph chiefs of police in twenty-five leading cities for information. Among the questions were "How do you control the gangster? Can anyone be killed in your city for pay?"

The chief of Cheyenne, Wyoming, wired:

Cheyenne is the center of the so-called "wild and wooly" West, but we are too highly civilized out here for the gang spirit to exist. Nobody has been killed here for pay in the forty-five years of the town's history.

The City Marshal of Leadville, Col., answered:

I control the gangsters and if any killing is to be done I am on the spot.

The Oklahoma City chief said:

We do not permit criminal gangsters to stay outside of jail in this city.

The Memphis chief of police said:

The people in Memphis and vicinity are all civilized.

It is as much a crime to kill a man in the glare of the street light as in the darkness of the night or the solitude of the forest. It is as much, in fact, more of a crime to murder a man for pay as to kill one in a fit of passion. Life is as dear to the man in New York as it is to the man in Mississippi and not nearly so safe.

James Bailey, a colored man, was recently lynched near Lake Cormorant, Miss., for the alleged theft of three mules. Bailey was first arrested by an officer from whom he was taken by a mob in the open day light and hanged. Investigations fail to disclose the identity of any of the members of the mob. The officer sworn to sustain the law seemed to have been divested of his senses to the extent that he was unable to give any clue by which the guilty parties could be captured and punished. It is a very wholesome doctrine taught by white people to Negroes, that they should be law abiding and co-operate with officers of the law in the apprehension of criminals of their race, instead of shielding them. But this excellent doctrine would have a much better effect upon colored people, if the white people who make the laws would set a better example before them. Nothing in the way of civility could have led men to commit such a savage act. These men are murderers, pure and simple, yet they will not be punished because their victim was a Negro. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," is the expression of both a Divine and natural law. And the consequences of its violation can not be evaded. The murder of this man will surely be atoned for. The seeds of crime are planted in that community, and they are certain to come forth and bear fruit.

* * *

The eighth city in the United States to raise $75,000 for Y. M. C. A. work among colored people is Kansas City, Kan.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, the great philanthropist of Chicago, according to his promise has recently sent his check for an additional $25,000. Aside from the great good that the colored people are to derive directly from this work, is the good feelings between the white and colored people that always results from the co-operation of the races in these great campaigns.

* * *

"Our future in this country depends more upon what we do for ourselves than what others may do for us. If we class ourselves as the baby race in civilization, we may be expected to be treated as babies."

These words from Rev. A. M. Johnson of Natchez, Miss., an earnest worker for the advancement of the race, should be taken seriously. We often feel that as a race, we have done much to develop this country and make present conditions possible, for which we have not been fully compensated; therefore, this country is largely indebted to us. When we go to white people for aid we are simply collecting that which is due us. Granting that that is true, there will be cases of extreme necessity sufficient for this, but ordinarily we should learn to depend upon ourselves, for self help is the only help that really tells in our lives. We must make the world respect us as individuals, not so much from what it knows of us as individuals, but from what it knows of us as a race.

* * *

According to the Texas Business Men's Association, one of the largest wheat crops that have ever been produced in Texas is now being gathered. This is estimated at 14,300,000 bushels. Large crops are being harvested all over the country, according to reliable reports, and yet the cost of living continues to soar.

worthy of defense. There may be forty, or more, ready to point out that in proportion to the opportunities provided by the presence of a mixed population lynching occurs as often in the North as in the South, and that it is punished no more readily in Pennsylvania than in Mississippi. But credit must be given to several states which have taken preventive measures by enacting 'automatic removal laws' under which an officer who yields to a mob loses his office without being allowed to raise the question of whether he was at fault. Automatic removal laws are in force in only a few states. Every state should have such a law, and because the Southern states, with their greater negro population, stand more in need of them and have exhibited little interest in adopting them they can be justly blamed for not having exhibited the right degree of militancy against mob murder. Kentucky is among the states that have neglected to enact the automatic removal law. Its enactment is regularly recommended by the Courier-Journal when Legislatures convene. Possibly persistency may in time be rewarded." Let us hope that the efforts of the Louisville paper will be rewarded with success, for it is making a very practical move against this crime. It sometimes seems as though sympathy with the lynchers, not cowardice, were the reason for the disgraceful compliance of many officials of the South with the demands of lynchers.

resistance, hanged her to a tree and riddled the body with bullets. No doubt the novelty of having a female victim at their mercy added to the interest of the participants in the tragedy. The report says about 30 negroes watched the mob-murder, but without any attempt at interference which testifies to their keenness of perception. Interference would have opened the way for more lynchings.

There are many citizens of South Carolina humiliated by these lawless deeds, and there is scarcely a doubt that they are waiting in patience for the coming of the day when they can do something toward removing the blot; they will do it with their ballots to the discomfiture of the officials who has blighted the state.

ROCHESTER ADVERTISER

Mar 2 1914

Rightly, the New York World condemned the lynching of a negro in Mississippi on suspicion of having burned a planter's barn. In doing so, it stated its belief that the mob was actuated by the usual desire of the Southern lynching mob, the desire to protect the honor of Southern women, and said that it would probably be rebuked by forty or more Southern newspapers, as ignorant of conditions in the South. In answer, the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The Courier-Journal agrees with the World as to lynching being always indefensible, but does not believe that there are forty Southern newspapers of any importance in whose opinion lynching is a Southern institution

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Post

JUL 1 4 1914

IN LINE WITH TEACHING.

The lynching of a negro woman in South Carolina occasions less surprise than if it had occurred in some other state, as such a violation of the law is in harmony with the attitude of the chief executive. He has made it known so often that there will be no interference with the lynching of negroes that it is to be expected the mob spirit will be incited to violence on slight provocation. For this reason the story that a negro woman had beaten a child to death was sufficient; the lawbreakers assembled and removed the prisoner from jail without

ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT

NOV 5 1914

Decrease of Lynchings.

From the Nebraska State Journal.

Booker T. Washington gives the number of lynchings in the first six months of this year at 20, which is four less than for the same period of last year and 16 less than for the same period in 1912.

There were 3458 lynchings in the United States in the twenty-eight years preceding 1914. This is an average of 124 a year. The annual number has diminished steadily for several years, falling to less than 50 last year. At the rate thus far kept, this year will have 40 lynchings, or less than one-third of the average for the last twenty-eight years. The illegal executions in the United States have exceeded the legal executions throughout this period. Hereafter lynchings bid fair to number fewer than official hangings and electrocutions.

Aroused public opinion has made the difference. Black belt governors now make bona fide efforts, for the most part, to prevent lynchings. This change, we must believe, is due in great measure to the puncturing by Tuskegee Institute statistics of the pretense under which lynchings have been excused in the South. Nineteen of the twenty persons lynched thus far this year were negroes. Of these only two were charged with the crime which the institution of lynching has been professedly maintained to prevent and punish. Only one-sixth of the negroes lynched last year were charged with it. The excuse for lynching is swept away by these facts.

Only one lynching occurred in a Northern state last year. The North is doing its part toward wiping out this national institution of ours.

New York Star

JUL 12 1914

BOOKER WASHINGTON SEES DECREASE OF LYNCHINGS

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LYNCHING AND "CIVILIZATION."

(Editorial: Boston Traveler.)

Those of us who think this country is the seat of the world's culture, the last word in civilization, the citadel of the rights and liberties of mankind, might have to change our opinion slightly if we could see ourselves as others see us.

Just now, when we are setting ourselves up as final arbiters in the conflict of nations, and are filled with "righteous indignation" over alleged barbarities and atrocities in the theatre of war, the Independent comes along with these disquieting reflections:

That this is a barbarous country, in spots, is undeniable when we learn that in 1913 as many as 79 colored men and women were killed by mobs, lynched without trial. The crimes charged against them were various, some serious, others trivial. Some of the victims were doubtless innocent. The figures prove a shocking degree of barbarism to exist with us; and the only relief we find is that there is a pretty steady decrease in the number. In 1892 there were 155 lynched, and 154 the next year. At this rate of decrease we may be quite civilized 20 years from now. There have been only 22 lynchings in the first six months of the present year.

Here is a record of atrocities for which we venture to say no parallel can be found in any of the "barbarous" nations now at war, and compared with which the atrocities charged against the German soldiers would appear for the most part as trifling indiscretions incident to the heat of [illegible].

Before we throw any more stones at the Germans, let us be sure we are not living in a glass house. If war is what Sherman said it was, it is natural to expect a few human devils in an army of three or four millions of men engaged in deadly conflict; but who would expect to find mobs of human devils at work in times of peace at the very feet of Liberty Enlightening the World?

Meantime, we should like to direct the attention of Mr. Wilson and the southern gentlemen who sit in the saddle at Washington to this paragraph from an address to the people of the United States issued by our colored brethren at their recent convention in New York City:

Let the American people, and especially the President, in view of the bloody war of all Europe and the probable grant of freedom to Ireland and suffrage to women, freedom to the Poles and Finns and relief from segregation and political disabilities for the Jews, induced by the needs of warring nations, remember that TWELVE MILLION NATIVE CITIZENS IN THIS COUNTRY ARE WORSE PROSCRIBED THAN THOSE OF EUROPE. We appeal to President Wilson to free colored Americans from Jim-Crow cars, disfranchisement, lynching and segregation, especially under the federal government at the federal capital, now, rather than await some awful war here.

Whatever Mr. Wilson may think of Jim-Crow cars, disfranchisement and segregation at the federal capital, he cannot be unmindful of the right of the colored race to protection against the mob, to the legal presumption of innocence which is accorded every other class of citizens, and to legal trial and legal punishment if proven guilty.

The crime of lynching constitutes a blot upon Uncle Sam's escutcheon which must be wiped out before Uncle Sam is entitled to sit in judgment upon the morals or civilization of any nation on earth. He cannot preach morality and civilization for others and himself remain uncivilized, unless he wish to appear in the eyes of the world as the most consummate hypocrite in all history.

Civilization, like charity, begins at home.

The dastardly crime reported to have been committed upon the person of a hospital nurse by a bad Negro is regretted by all and all hope that the criminal will be apprehended and punished. That there is no palliation for such offenses goes without saying. They are the foul issues of nothing less than brute instinct and the perpetrators should be dealt with accordingly whether they are white as was the case in the Grand Avenue affair or black as in this case.

Our city seems to be at the mercy of an element of criminality just now which is unusual for this time of year and unnecessary at any time. So long as tough Negroes and tough white men, known to be such, are permitted to lie around in idleness as they do in some sections of the city there will always be crimes committed against society and society is in this way responsible for the conditions.

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THE VIRGINIAN AND THE CIVIC LEAGUE.

The Richmond Virginian seems never to lose an opportunity to reflect upon the colored people of this community and to arouse race prejudice against them if we are to judge by several of its recent articles with reference to certain happenings in our midst. On the other hand, the other daily journals are doing all in their power to place us in a most favorable light with the white people of this community.

We pray God that our contemporary will open its eyes and see the harm that it is doing us and stop before it is too late. It says:

This paper has always taken an earnest interest in the efforts of the colored citizens of Richmond to better their condition, nor has it been chary of expressing this interest publicly. The Civic Improvement league it has had occasion to give much space to in its news columns, and also to lend its moral support through its editorial columns, to the organization. We believe it is an institution calculated to be of great benefit to the race.

So far, so good. It says further:

But all this is preliminary to the main point. We believe that in its petition to the mayor requesting the removal of Detective Sergeant Fred Krengel the league is not only going beyond its province and endangering its future usefulness but the colored citizens are entirely wrong in the stand they have taken.

As this is purely a matter of opinion, we shall let that pass and deal with the question at issue. It continues:

The man Thompson, who was mortally shot by the detective, answered the description given the officer of Miss Chenault's assailant. He fled when the officer called upon him to halt—continued desperate efforts to escape—and the officer refrained from using his weapon until the man felled him with a brick. Then he fired in self-defense and inflicted the wound to which Thompson later succumbed. The officer gave Thompson every chance to surrender; if he was not guilty of some crime and feared arrest, why did he continue to flee and later attack the officer when flight was cut off? Krengel's bullet presumably got some criminal, but whether his crime merited the death penalty will never be known.

Did Thomason answer the description given by Miss Chenault? Let the following statement answer the question:

Detective Gordon P. Smith, one of the detectives who investigated the report that Samuel Thompson, the Negro suspect in the city hospital, had made damaging admissions in the nature of a confession, said at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon:

"I am convinced Thompson is not the man we want. In several important respects he does not answer the description which Miss Chenault gave me of her assailant. The main differences between Thompson and the man Miss Chenault described are the shape of his face, the size of his lips and his color. So far as we have learned there is nothing to substantiate the rumor that Thompson made any statement in the hospital that would incriminate him."

Late today Patrolman Walshe took Thompson's ante-mortem statement on the advice of the doctors who were preparing to operate on the Negro. They said he might die.

The above extract is from an afternoon paper. Thomason lying on a cooling board at Hayes Undertaking rooms was clothed in garments similar to those alleged to have been worn by Miss Chenault's alleged assailant and she declared that he was not the man.

This seems to us to dispose of the statement of the editor of the Virginian. Thomason has not been found guilty of any crime. His sorrowing father in South Carolina has not been able to raise the necessary amount to disinter his body and carry it to his home in the Palmetto State.

Thomason's offense was punishable by fine. Krengle increased the punishment to death. In deciding the case of Mesmer as reported in 26 Grattan, 976, the Court said:

"A policeman, who does not use more force than necessary to arrest a person engaged in disorderly conduct, and who resists the policeman is not guilty of an assault and battery."

Did Police Detective Sergeant Krengle use more force than was necessary in arresting Thomason, who had committed no crime and who did not tally with the description given by the white female alleged to have been assaulted?

Richmond city is blessed with some of the most experienced detectives to be found in any city in this country. There are officers here who have made hundreds of arrests and who have never found it necessary to kill a prisoner. Why elevate to high office a man of the Krengle type?

The Virginian must admit that a friendly relationship between the races is essential to the accomplishment of the purposes of any organization, having for its purpose the bettering of civic conditions.

As fast as people like the editor of the Times-Dispatch, editor of the Journal, editor of the News-Leader create a friendly feeling among the better class of colored people, officers of the Krengle stripe proceed to rupture this relationship. The Civic Improvement League was within its rights and it went about its task in a proper way.

There should be no "fuss and feathers," no appeals to race prejudice, but a cool, carefully considered appeal to the better class of white people, of which class Mayor George Ainslie is the representative. Let us continue to approach this class of white people and make known to them our grievances. Let us condemn the lawless elements in our own midst and aid all in our power to bring criminals of our race to justice. Every colored man, who commits a crime, whether it be against a white or a colored person, injures every other colored person.

We have thousands of liberal-minded white people, who wish us well. The action of many white citizens in wearing tags when tag day was proclaimed for the Old Folks' Home and Friends Orphan Asylum, both colored institutions, was a reciprocating tribute to the action of hundreds of colored men who observed Bell Day and who have worn the tags of white charitable organizations every time they have made appeals for help.

The Virginian concludes as follows:

With our colored friends, we, too, deplore the Chenault case, but unfortunately these deplorable crimes come to communities even as law-abiding as Richmond and Henrico occasionally. The officers of the law are sworn to do their duty, and if it had been necessary to arrest a thousand colored men in the effort to get the guilty party and uphold law and order, the members of the Civic Improvement League, who profess to stand for law and order, should be the last to object.

We pause to remark that it would be well to first ascertain that a crime has been committed before killing the alleged assailant. God knows we have enough to undergo among ourselves, without having to contend with the arousing of race prejudice against the guilty and the innocent and the killing of the innocent.

White people need no defense, as against the colored people. They have the press, the pulpit and both bars, the legal and social ones. Why then should the Virginian lend its powerful influence to handicap and embarrass those of us, who are appealing to the "powers that be" for simple justice, the elimination from the service of an officer, who to our way of thinking has disgraced his uniform?

Let us have peace.

"Truth, crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers.
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among its worshippers."

NEW YORK EVENING POST

May 28 1914 Ma

The latest horror out of Oklahoma—the assaulting of a colored girl of seventeen years by two white men and her lynching in the same night by a mob of the superior race who sought her brother's life because he shot to defend his sister—ought to make us all wonder why we are so concerned with Mexico when such terrible things as these happen under our own flag. For this crime there is no redress—no guilty man is punished, just as nobody was even indicted for a similar crime last year, when the black victim's son was killed on the ground that dead boys tell no tales. They were negroes—what would you? We know how we should all feel were such a crime charged against the followers of Huerta or of Villa; our superior morality would lead us to cry out upon such barbarians, particularly if the victim were an American citizen. But on our own territory such crimes go unpunished. They hardly get into the news when the victim is black and the criminals white, though the first pages are there for the black villain who assails one of the other race. White House and Congress are silent on this crime. But the dormant conscience of the South is stirring at last, for voices of protest are beginning to be heard here and there now, but destined to be a mighty chorus ere long.

GIRL IDENTIFIES NEGRO ASSAILANT

Advertiser 4-29-14

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Mar. 28.—Miss Lillian Evans, residing in Woodlawn, today identified George Wilson, a negro as the one who attacked and beat her last evening as she was returning home. Wilson was locked up in jail on charge of attempted criminal assault. The negro denies the allegation. The negro attacked the young woman while her brother was nearby.

Milwaukee, Wis.
NEWS-
APR 3 - 1914
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NEGRO FEARS LYNCHING IF RETURNED TO GEORGIA

Fugitive Arrested in Chicago on Moonshining Charge Appeals to U. S. Commissioner

Curley Atcherson, a negro fugitive from Athens, Ga., resisted removal by federal officials yesterday on the ground that if he were taken South he would be lynched.

William G. Anderson, a negro lawyer, appeared for Atcherson before United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason. At the same time Deputy Sheriff J. L. Gibson of Athens, Ga., appeared with a warrant charging the negro with "jumping his bond" after being indicted for operating an illicit whiskey still.

"Don't let him take me back to Georgia," pleaded Atcherson. "Them white folks down there want to lynch me. I shot a white man for alienating my wife's affections. That is the truth of the case."

"There won't be any lynching," Gibson said. "But he'll get substantial justice."

"How about the shooting?" Commissioner Mason asked.

"There wasn't any," the southern deputy said. "He did shoot at a man with a shotgun, but nobody was hit. We want him for running a still."

Anderson announced he would file today a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, and Commissioner Mason continued the hearing until this morning.

A CHRISTIAN WHITE WOMAN.

She Endorses Our Position That the Nation Pray for Relief From the Lynching Horrors.

The Topeka Plaindealer

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 10, 1914.

Mr. Nick Chiles,

Sir: I think your protest to President Wilson fine. It was just right; not too much nor too little. A person with an exact knowledge of circumstances, possessed with courage, fire, spirit and calm determination to go ahead can sometimes stir a sluggish populace to action. The time has not yet come for any war of any kind here—may never come, but we are far from a perfect nation, although the United States boasts of being perfect and also of being very Christian, (I suppose Christian means—good people.) When a nation gloats over the sufferings of a human being burning at the stake—what can you call the people of such a a nation?

The colored people are doing the right thing to be be quiet, calm, working and studying and minding their own business. To just keep on even ever so slowly pushing forward is the best thing to do. It will win much after awhile. Many white people are very envious of the Afro-Americans. If you know it, never mind it, just keep plodding along. Do the right thing always, for often TRUTH and HONESTY are POWERFUL WEAPONS in case of need.

Very respectfully,

MRS. PETER CURLEY NEE WORRALL.

(Richmond News-Leader Oct. 30,)

The verdict of not guilty was today returned in the case of John Clements the negro tried in the Henrico circuit court on an indictment charging him with a capital crime against Miss Fannie T. Chenault. The verdict was rendered at 11:20 o'clock. The jury had been out 18 hours.

Clements received the verdict in silence. He gripped the railing in front of him when Deputy Clerk Fletcher ordered him to stand up. He was visibly nervous. Sitting back in his seat, he turned to Father Hannigan and his attorneys and thanked them for the service they had rendered him.

Miss Chenault was not in court when the verdict was announced. Her father, W. W. Chenault, said he had no statement to make at this time. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the verdict was a just one.

Immediately after the verdict was returned, Clements was arrested on a warrant charging him with the theft of a wrench from Charlie Dean. He was tried in the lower court immediately after his acquittal on the serious charge. His attorneys announced that in case of conviction they would immediately appeal to the higher court.

FREED ON LARCENY CHARGE.

Clements was acquitted by Magistrate Sunday on the charge of stealing the wrench. The trial was brief but a touch of the dramatic was given it by the appearance of Father Hannigan and his address to the court after the evidence had been heard.

Attorney Irving May, who represented Clements, admitted to the court that the negro had taken the wrench from Charles Dean's farm on May 9.

He said, however, that the pressing of the larceny charge after the negro's life had been in jeopardy was persecution. Charles Dean identified the wrench and said it was stolen from his farm.

At the conclusion of the evidence Father Hannigan was granted leave to address the court. He said: "Because of the state-wide popularity of the verdict in the case which has just ended in the circuit court, where this boy was on trial for his life, I ask as a man, a citizen and a minister of the gospel that he be liberated. I will take personal charge of him.

"I will see that he is fed today: I will purchase a ticket to Norfolk for him and send him to his relatives. He has been incarcerated six months and I think he has been punished enough."

Father Hannigan stated that none of the three attorneys who defended Clements in the trial for his life received one cent of fee. He said they all felt he was innocent and gave their services in the cause of justice.

Magistrate Sunday seemed inclined to believe with Father Hannigan. He dismissed the larceny charge and Clements left the courthouse in the custody of the priest.

It was learned that when the jury retired last night it stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction, the juror holding out for conviction being Walter Ford, it was said.

The faulty identification of Clements by Miss Chenault, it is believed resulted in his acquittal. Miss Chenault, the defense proved, had identified a negro named Riddick in the city jail as her assailant. One of the jurors said today that there was never any doubt in his mind as to the innocence of Clements.

He said the jury would have returned a verdict yesterday afternoon, but for the one juror who held out for conviction. This juror did not decide to vote for acquittal until five minutes before the verdict was returned, it was learned.

The jury, it was said, was on the verge of reporting to Judge Scott that it was hopelessly divided, when the twelfth juror announced he would vote with the other eleven.

Judge Scott thanked the jury on behalf of the commonwealth for the patience with which it had heard the case and discharged it from further attendance on the court at this term.

Los Angeles, Cal.
TIMES-
DEC 19 1914

NEGRO IS LYNCHED.

Confesses to Have Attempted Assault and is Taken from Authorities. Cononer Returns Usual Verdict.

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.]

PORT DEPOSIT (Ala.) Dec. 18.—Will Jones, a negro, was lynched near here today by a mob that took him from county authorities. It is said the negro confessed to an attempted assault on a girl high school student here last night.

A Coroner's jury found that the negro came to his death "at the hands of unknown parties."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
TIMES-
MAY 1 - 1914

Lynchings

For years lynchings have been denounced and the forces of education and civilization used against them to prevent them. The result has not been absolutely discouraging, but it has been encouraging to only a small degree. Lynchings have decreased, to be sure. But the decrease has been slight and the number of lynchings continues large. An investigation made by the Survey shows that last year 52 persons, 51 colored and one white, were put to death by mobs in this country. This is 12 fewer than the number lynched in 1912. It is the smallest number of lynchings in one year since records have been kept.

Not all of these lynchings were merely "a kind of wild justice." Twenty-one of the persons killed were accused only; there had been no conviction, no weighing of evidence. Several innocent persons were put to death. In Greenville, Ga., a black man was lynched for a murder. Another man confessed to the crime a few days later. At Houston, Miss., a negro accused of murder was lynched. It was later discovered that he was the wrong man. Two apparently innocent colored persons were put to death at Germantown, Ky. At Spartanburg, S. C., the bravery of a Sheriff prevented a mob from lynching a colored man who was later acquitted by a white jury.

In only 10 of last year's lynchings was "the usual crime," proved or alleged, the crime which roused the mob's frenzy. To call the roll of states in this matter may savor too much of bringing indictments against whole peoples. Yet 10 lynchings in a single state, Georgia's record, and nine in another, Mississippi's with the other 33 distributed among 13 states, suggest that something more than the blind forces of coincidence was at work.

OMAHA, NEB.
NEWS-
DEC 29 1914

LYNCHING PREVENTED

North Platte, Neb., Dec. 29.—A possible lynching was prevented by officers here last night when they kept a large crowd from Roy Roberts, accused murderer, who was taken to the state penitentiary by Sheriff Salisbury.

When the officers arrived at the station at 10:30 a large crowd had formed and a rope was secured from a nearby store, but the crowd seemed to lack a leader.

JAN 8 - 1915
Chicago Herald

"THE USUAL CRIME"—WITH VARIATIONS.

[From the New York World.]

Booker Washington's statistics of lynchings in the United States in 1914 are encouraging as showing their reduction to the smallest number since records of mob murders were kept. Altogether fifty-two persons were lynched, of whom forty-nine were colored. Twenty-four, or nearly 50 per cent, of these were put to death in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Unfortunately, the showing is not so favorable for "the usual crime." For the protection of womanhood only seven persons were made the victims of male vengeance, of whom five were colored. On the other hand, there was "an increasing tendency to lynch for any cause, however trivial"—for stealing shoes, stealing a mule, setting fire to a barn, assisting a man to escape, being found under a house. And, saddest fact of all, three women were lynched.

Lynching for rape and murder is shocking enough. But it is small comfort to know that lynching is decreasing when it is also extending its scope to include punishment by death for police court offenses!

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Legal Punishment for Rape

WHITE MAN CONV CTED OF RAPE

The Guardian 5-16-14.

GETS COURT TRIAL AND GUILT IS PROVEN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE —GIVEN 25 TO 30 YEARS SENTENCE—NOT EVEN A HINT OF LYNCHING.

Manchester, N. H., May 11, 1914—Ernest Cook, 20 years old, was given today the maximum penalty of not less than 25 years, or more than 30 years, for an assault on Miss Elsie Hoyt of Bedford, on April 17. He will begin his term tomorrow.

WHITE MAN FOR RAPING WHITE WOMAN GETS 24 YEARS

The Guardian 5-2-14

2 WHITE MEN THUS FAR PROVEN GUILTY OF BESTIAL RAVAGING OF REPUTABLE WHITE NURSE, FOUR OTHER WHITE MEN HAVING JOINED IN SUCCESSIVE ASSAULTS.

Kansas City, April 18, 1914.—Oscar Harrison, twenty-seven years old, was found guilty and sentenced to twenty-four years in the penitentiary late yesterday on charges of being one of five assailants who attacked Mrs. Gertrude Shidler, a nurse. Vic Gueringer, tried two weeks ago on the same charge, was sentenced to be hanged

Lynchings - 1914.
N.A.A.C.P. Reports on. 118

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NEW YORK CALL
19 July 1914

22 LYNCHED IN FIRST HALF YEAR

Dr. Du Bois Says That Many Cases Are Suppressed and Wrong Causes Given.

Twenty-two Negroes were lynched in the United States in the first six months of this year, according to statistics compiled by the Crisis, the monthly organ, published in this city, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

According to Dr. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis, all lynchings are not reported, and it is therefore probable that the twenty-two cases of which positive knowledge is had could be considerably augmented.

"There has been an attempt, deliberate or unintentional, to suppress the truth concerning the present extent of lynching in this land," Dr. Du Bois declared. "We noted this last year, when the first reports suggested that only thirty-four persons had been lynched in 1912. Our records showed that there had been sixty-three, and possibly, sixty-eight lynchings.

"We noted exactly the same thing in 1913, when an early syndicated report gave the number of lynchings at thirty. We are certainly not anxious to increase the record nor to revel in the spread of this most disgraceful blot on our civilization, but the Crisis counted, in 1913, seventy-nine and possibly eighty lynchings.

News Often Suppressed.

"There is difficulty in determining the exact number of these outrages. News agencies in the South often deliberately suppress these reports. Then, too, there is difficulty in determining what constitutes a lynching. Ordinary murders, even though by mobs, have usually not been included. Making due allowance for these things, we are unable to see any reason for believing lynching is on the decrease."

A vivid picture of a lynching which occurred in Leland, Miss., was communicated to Dr. Du Bois by a white witness. The unfortunate victim of the mob's blind rage and prejudice was a Negro who had shot a Deputy Sheriff who entered the Negro's cabin to place him under arrest for a trivial offense. The Negro was taken by a mob of several hundred and a rope placed around his neck He was thus brought to the center of town, where a conference was held in the presence of women and children as to the kind of death to mete out It was decided to burn him. In a few minutes a large dry goods box was brought and placed in the center of the street. In it was straw saturated with oil. The Negro was then suspended in the box with his head down and more oil poured on him. A man from the crowd lit a match and set fire to the Negro, from whom the flames shot up.

"The Negro began to yell as the flames shot upward," is the language of the Crisis' informant. "In an instant the poor creature managed to lift himself out of the box, a mass of flames. In this condition he attempted to run. The crowd allowed him to go the length of the rope, a distance of about twenty feet. Then a yell went up from the crowd to shoot. In an instant there were several hundred shots and the man fell. With the flames still leaping in the air, he was pulled back into the fire that was now roaring with boxes and oil brought out of the different stores by men and boys. Every time they would throw on more oil and boxes the crowd would yell. No one semed to hide his identity. I looked into faces of men I knew to be officers of the town. They were lending a willing hand. No wonder the Coroner returned a verdict that the Negro came to his death 'at the hands of an enraged mob unknown to the jury,' because to get a jury in that town they had to get some who participated in the burning. I can never feel toward the white man as I have felt after seeing what I have attempted to describe. This is the third Negro lynched in this vicinity in the last three weeks. He was known by everybody to be quiet and inoffensive. To mention my name in connection with this would be equivalent to committing suicide."

Middle Aged Woman Lynched

A middle aged colored woman was recently lynched in Wagoner, Okla. What was reported was that she had attacked a white man and plunged a knife into his heart, killing him. The woman, who was arrested, was subsequently taken from the jail by a mob, cruelly beaten and then hanged. Behind the murder of the white man by the colored woman is this story which was published in the Crisis:

Two half-drunken white men, one of them the man afterwards murdered, broke into the home of the colored woman and raped her 17-year-old daughter. Her cries brought her brother from the barn. He was attacked by the white men, one of whom he killed. He concealed himself and from his hiding place could hear the cries of the mob that soon gathered as it dealt with his sister. He managed to make his escape. The girl's mother bided her time and afterwards killed the surviving seducer of her daughter.

"It is exceedingly difficult to get at the real cause of lynching," explained Dr. Du Bois. "But I am more and more convinced that it is seldom the one alleged. In the barbaric Oklahoma case, the press dispatches made it a quarrel in the red light district. But two private letters in our hands declare that it was the case of a 17-year-old girl defending her honor."

"We know that Negroes are human and we do not for a moment presume that every Negro accused of a horrible crime is innocent. But what we do want is that colored criminals be treated so as to decrease crime, whatever that treatment may be. It is painfully significant that of all methods of suppressing crime, lynching has certainly failed."

The number of colored men and women reported lynched without trial since 1885, exclusive of those murdered this year, is 2,662, according to the records kept by the Crisis.

Lynchings - 1914

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

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THREE MEMBERS OF MOB ARE CONVICTED IN COURT

Columbia 11-26-14

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 25.—W. C. Belcher, Robert Wilson and Horace Finch, charged with rioting and assault upon the Spartanburg jail on the night of August 18, 1913, were found guilty here tonight. Robert Ward and Jesse Wolfe, tried on the same charge, were acquitted. Sentence will be passed on the convicted men Friday.

The men were alleged to have been members of a mob that attempted to take a negro who was charged with criminal assault from the jail. The negro was afterwards acquitted.

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Near Lynching in Which the law did not interfere

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COLORED MAN MUTILATED FOR KISSING WHITE WOMAN

OR ATTEMPTING TO DO SO.—WHITE MOB SHEARS OFF EARS, SLITS HIS LIPS, ETC., ON CHARGE OF MERELY KISSING A WOMAN—PROBABLY MOST OF THE MOB SEDUCE AND RAVISH COLORED WOMEN.

Marshall, Tex.—Because he is alleged to have hugged and kissed a white girl, daughter of a farmer, Charles Fisher, a Negro youth, was badly mutilated by a mob near Marshall, Tex.

According to Sheriff Sanders and County Health Officer Taylor, the mob sheared off the youth's ears, slit his lips and mutilated him in other ways. Taylor says the Negro will live. The girl was not injured.

Sheriff Sanders says he has not sufficient evidence on which to make arrests.

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LYNCHING

Of Negro Is Prevented

JUL 30 1914 Cincinnati, O.

By Paris, Ky., Officials, Who Take Gamley To Lexington.

Move Follows Threat Against Black, Who Is Alleged To Have Attacked White Girl.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Paris, Ky., May 29.—Timely action of county officials to-day prevented the lynching of Henry Gamley, a young negro, charged with having attacked Jennie Lou Kiser, the seventeen-year-old daughter of James Kiser, of Kiserton, this county. Gamley was spirited away in an automobile when it was learned that mobs were forming and moving in the direction of Paris, where the negro was held in jail. He was taken to the Lexington jail.

The negro was caught after a search of several hours. Posses scoured the country in the neighborhood of the scene of the crime. He was captured by George Current, a farmer, in the house of a negro woman on the farm of E. F. Clay, along the Georgetown pike. Gamley was armed with a revolver and submitted to arrest only at the point of a shotgun. Current raced the negro cross country to large party of searchers. Only the tion of Sheriff W. F. Talbott prevented the men from meting out summary vengeance.

Sheriff Talbott, who had been conducting the search along the highways in an automobile, procured a horse and reached the band of men as they were preparing a rope. He pleaded with them to let the law take its course, and only after a lengthy parley succeeded in getting the negro away from the irate farmers. He was lodged in the county jail.

Gamley is charged with having assaulted Miss Kiser on the Peacock road, four miles from this city, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The girl was returning home from school and, it is said, without her knowledge, the negro mounted the rear end of the vehicle and when at a secluded spot in the road he attacked her and dragged her from the buggy down an embankment. The girl fought her assailant viciously, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in freeing herself. Being only a short distance from her home she attempted to make her way on foot, but lapsed into unconsciousness and was found by several farmers who were attracted by her screams. Immediately searching parties were formed and began to scour the county in every direction. The girl after a short time was able to give a description of her assailant.

Soon after the negro was arrested the entire neighborhood was aroused, and farmers heavily armed in buggies, horseback and on wagons were reported to have started in the direction of town. When this information was received County Judge McMillan, with Deputy Sheriffs McClintock and Marshall, left the jail in charge of the prisoner.

SOLDIERS SHIELD NEGRO FROM ALABAMA LYNCHING

KNOXVILLE, TENN. SENTINEL
SEP 3 1914

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 3.—The governor's office today ordered Company H., Fourth infantry of Opelika to Dadeville to protect Luther Sims and Jim Wright, negroes, from mob violence. The request for the soldiers came from the sheriff of Tallapoosa. The negroes confessed to the killing of Fletcher Turner, a merchant there Tuesday night.

PLEDGE BY JUDGE STOPS LYNCHING

Advertiser 12-27-14

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Dec. 26—Only when Judge Chambliss pledged his word that a speedy trial would be given Frederico Gonzales and F. Sanchez, Mexicans, did a mob desist today in an attempt to lynch them while held on the charge of the murder of Deputy Sheriff Harry Hinton, of Live Oak County.

Accordingly a special grand jury and petit jury have been summoned for Monday at Oakville to consider the cases of the men. Hinton was slain with an iron bar while serving meals to the prisoners in the Oakville jail. Sanchez and Gonzales escaped but later were captured. A third Mexican accused of passing the bar into the jail was lynched by a mob.

NEGRO RUSHED TO SAFETY HERE

Constitution

Hall County Deputies Dash From North Carolina Border to Atlanta to Save Prisoner From Crowds.

10-18-14

Gainesville, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff Buffington left Gainesville for Atlanta this morning with a negro named Leonard Law, where he will be placed in the Fulton county jail for safe keeping until time for trial.

About a month ago the negro, it is said, attempted an assault upon a white girl 13 years old in upper Hall county, but another negro prevented him from the act. He then told the little girl that if she ever told it her mother would beat her to death, and the little girl did not tell it. Later the negro who prevented the crime quarreled with Law and told the tale. The parents of the little girl then asked her of the affair and she admitted it.

A posse scoured the county for the negro, but without success. Deputy Sheriff Ward, of Hall county, set out in search of the negro, and Wednesday located him in Murphy, N. C.

When the citizens of that place heard of the charge against the negro they were about to serve habeas corpus proceedings in order that they might get the negro and lynch him. Deputy Ward then got a horse and buggy and drove all night with the negro through the mountain territory.

"I didn't know where I was going," said Mr. Ward to a reporter this morning, "but I knew I had to get away from there, and when my horse became so tired that he was about to give out. I stopped near a road and went into camp, handcuffing the negro to me. I slept soundly for several hours."

Mr. Ward arrived in Clarkesville this morning at an early hour, where he caught a train for Gainesville. Upon his arrival here, feeling was running so high that Sheriff Spencer immediately started Deputy Buffington to Atlanta in au automobile with the negro.

Signs have been placed on trees north of the Chattahoochee river, which is about four miles out from Gainesville, warning the negroes to "come south of the Chattahoochee." So far as is known in Gainesville none of the negroes have moved yet.

STATE GUARDS RESCUE NEGRO FROM LYNCHING

ALTOONA, PA. TIMES
JUL 20 1914

Young Colored Man Makes Assault Upon 18-Year-Old Girl.

GREENSBURG, Pa., July 19.—While two hundred armed and excited men surrounded the jail at Harrison City, near here, late today uttering threats against Arthur Alston, aged 19, a negro, fifteen members of the state constabulary spirited the prisoner away and brought him to the county jail here.

Alston, the alleged assailant of Pauline Trochane, aged 18, had been captured after a long chase in which automobiles and horsemen figured. The negro, who was identified by the girl, was on horseback during most of the chase.

News of the capture spread and soon an angry mob gathered. Cries of "Lynch him" and "Kill him" were heard. The troopers arrived as the mob moved on the jail.

The girl is suffering seriously from bruises and shock.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH NEGRO FRUSTRATED

Sheriff Jones at Bay Springs, Miss., Prevents Mob From Taking Mose Johnson and Sends Him to Jackson

Advertiser 7-10-12

Special to The Advertiser.

MERIDIAN, MISS., July 9.—An attempt was made early Thursday morning to lynch Mose Johnson, the negro who confessed to the murder of Reese Fitzpatrick and the robbery of the Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber Company pay car of $2,350, but the attempt failed. The negro was being held at Bay Springs, in Jasper County, under heavy guard.

At about 2 o'clock in the morning, five automobiles carrying twenty men from Laurel, arrived at Bay Springs and stationed themselves about one-eighth mile from the jail. Almost simultaneously, seventy-five men appeared upon the scene, coming from the logging camps of the lumber company, out from Stevens, north of Bay Springs, and joined the Laurel men.

Sheriff Obstinate.

Many attempts to reach the jail failed by the mob. Twenty-five heavily armed guardsmen, with orders from Sheriff Jones to protect the negro at all costs, were stationed within the walls of the jail, while a similar number were guarding the jail from the outside. The mob made repeated threats to dynamite the jail if the prisoner was not turned over to them but Sheriff Jones absolutely refused to relent. The mob dispersed about 4 o'clock Thursday morning.

Johnson was placed on the northbound New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago train at 8:30 this morning and was taken direct to Jackson, where Governor Brewer had ordered the negro brought. A company of State militia will guard the negro in Jackson until trial is called in Bay Springs, the latter part of August. The negro was taken to the capital city under guard of thirty men, including the sheriff, and he was handcuffed and heavily fettered.

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Williamsport Pa
JUL 9 1914

SHERIFF FOILS MOB BENT ON LYNCHING

WANTED TO HANG NEGRO WHO CONFESSED TO KILLING ONE MAN AND WOUNDING TWO.

By United Press.

Bay Springs, Miss., July 9.—For three hours early this morning the jail here was in a state of siege, a frantic mob seeking to lynch Mose Johnson, a negro. Johnson had confessed to killing one man and wounding two others in an attempt to rob a pay car. Sheriff Jones declined to grant the mob's request for delivery of the negro and answered with an order for thirty additional deputies to reinforce his posse of thirteen. The mob remained in front of the jail and finally made an attack only to learn that the sheriff had taken Johnson out a back way and transferred him to Jackson, Miss., for safe keeping.

WOMAN STOPS LYNCHING.

New York Herald

Wife of Colorado Sheriff Turns in Fire Alarm and Telephones for Aid.

April 1914

CANON CITY, Col., Tuesday.—Masked and armed, a mob numbering about fifty, said to have been citizens of Florence, reached here in automobiles to-day, seized Sheriff Newcomb, and with axes and ropes marched on the county jail with the avowed intention of lynching Charles Ragland, a negro under arrest charged with the murder of Joseph Petty, a Florence merchant.

While the mob was battering at the doors of the jail Mrs. Newcomb, the Sheriff's wife, turned in a general fire alarm and telephoned to Warden Tynan at the State prison. Members of the Fire Department and half a dozen prison guards, with shotguns, were soon on the scene. Several shots were fired, but so far as is known no one was injured. After some display of resistance the mob re-entered the automobiles and drove away.

FI DEFEATS OPOSED LYNCHING

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE
JUL 2 1914

Negro Charged With Insulting White Woman Over Telephone Is Removed

Special to The Times-Picayune.

Lake Charles, La., July 1.—Frank Brafet, negro porter at a hotel in Oakdale, Allen parish, was lodged in jail here last night on a charge of making an insulting proposal to a white woman over the telephone.

When Sheriff Reid arrested Brafet things looked so threatening that the officer procured an automobile and took to the country till train time, catching the train at Oberlin.

TAKE NEGRO AWAY TO PREVENT LYNCHING.

LOUISVILLE, KY. TIMES
APR 21 1914

The Times's special service.

Elkton, Ky., April 21.—Following his arrest on a charge of breaking into the dwelling house of Jack Bryan, a well-known young trading man at Guthrie, Jesse Russell, a young negro, was spirited away from that town by officers and lodged in jail at Russellville for safe keeping. Feeling against the negro was so intense that this action of the officers undoubtedly prevented a lynching.

MOB IS FOILED

Advertiser 3-17-14

EDGEFIELD, S. C., March 16.—Mack Mims, a negro charged with seriously wounding J. W. K. Smith, a farmer, was spirited away from the Edgefield jail during last night to escape threatened mob violence. Sheriff Swearingen, who left with the negro, would not reveal his destination.

MISS. MOB TRIES TO LYNCH NEGRO

Birmingham, Ala. LEDGER
JUL 9 1914

Slayer Rushed to Jac... from Bay Springs f... Safe Keeping

MOBILE, Ala., July 9.—A mob o... Louin and Laurel, Miss., citizens, who surrounded the jail at Bay Springs, Miss., early today seeking to lynch Rose Johnson, a negro murderer and robber, were driven off by the sheriff and citizens. Johnson was rushed to Jackson, Miss., for safe keeping.

SHERIFF BEATS F... AN ANGRY MO...

Shreveport, La., June 16.—The to... population is seething with wrath following last night's unsuccessful attempt of a mob four thousand strong to break down the jail door and lynch Frank Mathis, the negro slayer of an Italian. The Sheriff had smuggled the negro across the river to Bossier parish before the mob got organized but which was becoming more apparent.

SHERIFF BARTELL... MOB AFTER NE...

...sburg, P... Chronicle Telegrap...

Mississippi Official Summons Citizens to Aid Posse, and Would-Be Lynchers Leave.

JUL 9 1914

Bay Springs, Miss., July 9.—A mob which last night attempted to lynch Moses Johnson, a negro, was baffled by Sheriff Jones, who summoned 30 citizens to reinforce his posse of 13 deputies and announced he would protect the prisoner at all hazards.

After having surrounded the local jail for some hours the mob dispersed early today.

The negro will be taken to Jackson, Miss., for safe keeping.

Johnson held up and robbed the pay car of the Gilchrist-Fordney Co. at Stevens, Miss., June 27, securing $2,300 in currency. In effecting the robbery Johnson killed one clerk and wounded two.

SIX NEGROES REMOVED TO PREVENT LYNCHING

Constitution 12-15-14

Fort Smith, Texas, December 14. After a mob of several hundred men ... early tonight to ... lynch six negroes, arrested in connection with the killing of Oscar Scroggins, a 17-year-old messenger, it was learned that the men were removed late today from the county jail here to Dallas for safe-keeping. The crowd dispersed.

Scroggins was shot and killed Friday night after he had been lured several miles from Fort Worth under ... that a sale of his motorcycle ... be arranged. According to the ... one of the negroes arrested con... to implication in the killing, ...amed the others. Scroggins' body ... found hidden in a well early to-

MISSISSIPPI SHERIFF PREVENTS LYNCHING

Summons Citizens and Foils Bloodthirsty Mob Who Would Put Afro-American to Death.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Bay Springs, Miss., July 10.—A mob which Wednesday night attempted to lynch Mose Johnson, was baffled by Sheriff Jones, who summoned thirty citizens to re-enforce his thirteen deputies and announced he would protect the prisoner at all hazards. After surrounding the jail for several hours the mob dispersed early. Johnson will be taken to Jackson, Miss., for safe keeping. Johnson is accused of robbing the pay car of the Gilchrist-Fordney Company at Stevens, Miss., June 27, obtaining $2,300 in currency. In the robbery one clerk was killed and two were wounded.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
Metropolis
JUL 9 1914

LYNCHING AVERTED.

Quick Work of Officers Prevents Hanging of Two ... Boys.

Associated Press Night Wire.

Raleigh, N. C., July ... Fletcher Winstead, aged 17, and William Holland, aged 16, two negro boys, were rushed to the State's prison here in automobiles today to prevent possible lynching at Rocky Mount, where yesterday afternoon they are alleged to have made an attempt to commit a criminal assault on the 16-year-old daughter of a contractor.

A younger sister and brother of the girl frustrated the attempt, the negroes failing in their purpose. The girl was thrown into a ditch and sustained an injury to her side.

OCT 2 1914
MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL

Vainly Sought Negro Was Killed Constable, Hurt Nephew.

ELDORADO, Ark. Oct. 20.—A mob today vainly sought Will Nealy, a negro, who, it is alleged, this morning killed Constable Goldman Sorrels and probably fatally wounded his nephew, Deputy Constable Walter Sorrels. They were trying to arrest the negro on a charge of petty larceny.

The shooting occurred 13 miles east of here and Nealy hastened to Eldorado and told the sheriff that the constables had killed themselves while trying to kill him. The sheriff hurried the negro out of town a few minutes before a crowd, intent on lynching him, gathered.

AUTO IS USED TO SAVE NEGROES FROM A MOB

Constitution 7-10

Raleigh, N. C., July 9.—Fletcher Winstead, aged 17, and William Holland, aged 16, two negro boys, were rushed to the state's prison here in automobiles today to prevent possible lynching at Rocky Mount, where yesterday afternoon they are alleged to have made an attempt to commit criminal assault on the 16-year-old daughter of Dock Daughtridge, a contractor.

A younger sister and brother of the girl frustrated the attempt, the negroes failing in their purpose.

KENTUCKY OFFICIAL KILLS A LYNCHER

Courier-Journal 8-30-14

PARIS, KY., Aug. 29.—Eugene Houston, a well known citizen of this place, was shot and killed today when a mob attacked the local jail in an attempt to get Henry Thompson, a negro. Thompson probably fatally wounded Henry Mead with a hatchet when the negro was caught in the act of robbing the Mead home last night. Mead wrenched the hatchet from Thompson and seriously wounded the negro.

Houston is said to have been shot by Jailer D. J. Farris who protected the negro from the mob.

New York Deutsches Journal
13 May 1914

Farbiger wegen Angriffs auf Mädchen von wütender Menge gelyncht.

Shreveport, La., 12. Mai. — Der wegen eines Angriffs auf die zwölf Jahre alte Birdie Caldwell verhaftete Neger Ed. Milton wurde heute von einer Menge wütender Einwohner aus dem Gefängnis geholt und vor den Augen von etwa 5000 Frauen im Park vor dem Gerichtshause gehängt. Heftiger Regen vereitelte die Absicht, den Unhold zu verbrennen. Die nach dem Gefängnis beorderte Miliz kam zu spät.

Augusta Ga
Chronicle
July 27/14

TRIES TO LYNCH NEGROES.

Gordonsville, Va., July 26.—Armed guards patrolled the streets of Gordonsville last night, following an attempt by members of Virginia National Guard to lynch James Addison, a negro. Addison, it is alleged, made an attack on a guardsman early in the evening. He was arrested and taken to jail. Several hundred soldiers battered in the doors, and seized the negro. A relief guard from camp avert-

...ed further violence. The ... rushed away from ... soldiers were rot...

Lynchings — 1914
Rapes By Whites

120

SCHOOL GIRL 16 IS RAPED

Amsterdam News. 4-17-14.

Kentucky School Census Taker Works Cute Scheme to Accomplish Terrible Assault

LITTLE MAID WAS HELPLESS

Western Newspaper Makes Public Audacious Crime Which Has Seriously Upset Many Homes in Blue Grass State—Enraged Mother, With Aid of Detectives, Finds Vicious Intruder and Lodges Him in Jail.

The Louisville News says a representative of theirs found little Mary Woolridge, a 16-year-old girl, in bed at her home, 2439 Bank street, Thursday night a nervous wreck as the result of an awful experience she had a short time ago when, she declares, she was criminally assaulted by one Sullivan, white, a census-taker for the public schools.

Between sobs and cries of pain she told how when alone at her home, with the exception of her two-year-old baby brother, this man took advantage of her and threatened to kill her if she made an outcry then or told afterward. The girl's story was to the effect that Wednesday morning about 11:30 a man knocked at the door of her home and when she answered it said he was a public school census-taker. He asked questions about the children and their ages, holding his book against the wall of the house to write replies. He then asked her to come in, she says, where he could put the book upon a dresser and write to better advantage. She agreed, and he entered. After writing her answers to the questions put, she says, he grabbed her by the arm and made some flippant remark. She ran into another room where he followed and caught her. She struggled with him until exhausted and when she started to scream he threatened to kill her, she says. Having accomplished his purpose he left telling her again that he would come back next day and kill her if she told.

Immediately after he had gone she ran to the home of a sick neighbor where her mother had gone and told of the outrage. Her mother searched the neighborhood but failed to find the man. The father having been sent for, called the police and told them the above story. Taking the girl's description of the man, detectives set out after him and early on Wednesday night they returned with Sullivan, whom the girl identified and charged with the crime. Mrs. Woolridge, the girl's mother, said that Sullivan at first denied having entered the house, but finally admitted that he did enter. He denied having assaulted the child, who is 16 years of age, but looks much younger.

The detectives accepted the girl's version and arrested Sullivan. The case comes up in Police Court this (Saturday) morning.

Dr. W. H. Witherspoon was called in to see the girl. The doctor says when he reached the house the girl was in a highly nervous state, and upon examination he found evidences to bear out her story.

Sullivan's full name could not be learned, but he has a brother who is a lawyer, one who is a doctor and another who is a policeman.

A peculiar feature of the case is that nothing appeared in the daily papers concerning the affair, although Sullivan was arrested Wednesday night and the case held over to Saturday.

RAPE YOUNG GIRL; THEN MOB PUTS HER TO DEATH

Special to The New York Age.

Clovis, N. M., April 27.—The brother of the young colored girl who was lynched by a mob of white ruffians near Wagner, Okla., a few weeks ago, passed through this town on his way to Mexico. He gave a pathetic account of the lynching to colored citizens here.

The young man's sister was but 17 years old and of respectable parents. Two half-drunken white men walked into their home during the absence of the mother and found the girl dressing, locked themselves in her room and criminally assaulted her. Her screams for help were heard by her brother, who, kicking down the door, went to her rescue. In defending his sister one of the brutes was killed and the other escaped.

Later in the evening the local authorities, failing to find the brother, arrested the sister, who was taken from jail by a mob at 4 o'clock in the morning and lynched. From his hiding place the brother, who is 21 years old, could hear his sister's cries for help, but he was powerless to aid her.

The young man is anxious to learn the fate of his parents.

CHILD RAPED AND HACKED TO PIECES BY WHITE MAN

The Guardian 5-7-14.

VICTIM ONLY 8 YEARS OLD. WHITE CULPRIT ASSAULTED ANOTHER GIRL, COMPANION OF FIRST.—HORRIBLE HACKING OF THE BODY—FIEND NOT FOUND.

Pittsburgh, May 4—Florence Dove, aged 8, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dove, North Braddock, was assaulted and hacked to pieces by an unknown person near the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, Braddorck, about 5.30 o'clock this evening.

Elizabeth Kleneck, the companion of the Dove child, who broke away from the murderer after being assaulted, witnessed the death of her friend.

The crime occurred a short distance from the Fall Hollow reservior, where the body of 13-year-old Lillian Schadle was found on Thanksgiving day, 1912, brutally mutilated.

With one slash of a keen-bladed knife the body of the Dove girl was laid open from below the stomach to the neck. A third gash in the back of her head is five inches in length. The body of the murdered girl was found by searchers lying in a ditch.

After her escape the Kleneck girl vainly begged and threatened the murderer to save her companion. She then ran to her home and notified her parents, who informed the police.

Within an hour 3000 men were hunting the murderer.

The murderer is described by the Kleneck girl as a "bum" and about 5 feet 5 inches in height; weight about 140 pounds, face dirty and wearing a blue shirt. The story told by the little Kleneck girl to her mother was corroborated by Dr. Hager, a physician.

Two suspects had been arrested by 9 o'clock, while others were under surveillance.

HELD WITHOUT BOND ON ASSAULT CHARGE MADE BY LITTLE GIRL

Constitution 4-19-14

H. Amasson, a white man, 50 years of age, and the father of eight children, living at 47 Longley street, was bound over by Recorder Pro Tem. Preston, of police court, Saturday afternoon without bond on the charge of assault. A little 10-year-old girl appeared in court, and testified that about sundown Thursday afternoon Amasson had lured her into an old house on Marietta street, near the National Furniture company.

J. L. Perkins, of No. 137 Julian street, was also bound over under $300 bond in connection with the same case, the little girl charging that he came to her and told her that he would help her find the strange man who had wronged her, and took the little girl into the same house on the pretext of looking for her offender. She charged that there he tried to persuade her to do the same thing that the other man had done. He was bound over under the charge of attempted assault.

WHITE MAN THREATENED BY LOUISIANA MOB

Advertiser 4-3-14

VILLA PLATTE, LA., April 2.—Robert Baynes, an itinerant white carpenter, today was placed in jail here for safe keeping and to protect him from citizens of Basile, La., whom it is reported have threatened mob violence. Rosa Bynn, a 12-year-old girl, whom Baynes says is his niece, is being held as a material witness in the case.

According to reports received here, Basile officers had some trouble in getting Baynes safely away.

It is reported Baynes represented himself to the girl's mother, at Lake Providence, La., that he was her uncle and wished to put her in school. The girl was allowed to go with him. The girl said she does not know whether he is her uncle or not.

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Lynchings—1914
Reports on, Sent Press.

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Jan-June.

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FEWER LYNCHINGS IN 1914.

Only Twenty Recorded for First Six Months of the Year.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to the record kept by Monroe N. Work, in charge of the Research and Statistics Division of the Tuskegee Institute, there have been during the first six months of the present year twenty lynchings.

This is four less than for the same period a year ago, and sixteen less than for the first six months of the year 1912.

Of the number lynched since Jan. 1, one was a white man and all the rest were colored; two were colored women, and only two of the entire number lynched were charged with rape, or attempted rape.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., July 23, 1914.

Lynchings—1914. Jan.—Dec. 106

Reports on Sent Press. 106

THE YEAR'S LYNCHINGS.

The ugly subject of lynching will not down. Of course it will not, for it is general. Yearly the hateful business is decreasing, the "first cause," that of raping, having long since gone. This ugly charge caused the greater annoyance, since it had the tendency to set up the brutal as the ruling passion. Incidently such things do occur, and they are expected along with other crimes.

It would have been a fearful thing if the charge of raping had stuck. We could not now demand the even operation of the laws as now is done with uplifted heads.

Following will be seen the record of lynchings for the year 1914, together with the accusations. It will be seen that the Negroes are still the subjects of this atrocity. Women are being included, making for a very ugly condition, and which should not be at this day:

January.

2—David Lee, colored, wounding officer while resisting arrest, Jefferson, Texas.

11—Lewis Peck and unnamed companion, colored, for murderous assault on white man who testified against them, Mulberry, Florida.

27—Benjamin Dickerson, colored, accused of murder, Purcell, Oklahoma.

27—James Wilson, colored, murdered white woman, Wendell, North Carolina.

February.

16—Johnson McQuick, colored, accused of wounding a wealthy saw-mill owner, Love, Mississippi.

24—Samuel Petty, colored, killing a deputy sheriff, burned at stake, Leland, Mississippi.

— ———— Morgan, colored, murderous assault on sheriff, Alpine, Texas.

March.

17—Dallas Shields, colored, killing constable, Fayette, Missouri.

21—Charles Young, colored, charged with rape, Clanton, Alabama.

22—Unnamed colored man, accused of murder, Inverness, Mississippi.

28—Allen Turner, colored, for wounding a white farmer with a hoe, Wynn Parish, La.

31—Marie Scott, colored, seventeen years old, accused of murder, said to have been assaulted by man who she killed, Wagoner, Okla.

31—Adolfo Padilla, white, wife murder, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

—William Williams, colored, wounding a white man, Franklin, Texas.

May.

7—Charles Jones, colored, suspected of having stolen some shoes from a store. Groveton, Georgia.

12—Edward Hamilton, colored, accused of assaulting a ten-year-old girl, Shreveport, Louisiana.

18—James Woodsome, colored, accused of trying to force his way into a woman's room in a hotel, Gordonsville, Florida.

June.

6—William Robertson, colored, killing a planter in a quarrel, Navasota, Texas.

28—Jennie Collins, colored, charged with assisting a colored man to escape who had wounded a white person, Shaw, Mississippi.

29—James Robinson, colored, accused of being implicated in a murder, Robinsonville, Mississippi.

30—John Smith, colored, charged with robery and attempted murder, Louisville, Mississippi.

July.

———— ————, colored, killing town marshall, Slidell, Louisiana.

12—Rosa Carson, colored, accused of beating a child to death, Elloree, South Carolina.

14—James Bailey, colored, accused of theft of three mules, Lake Cormorant, Mississippi.

17—Unnamed man, white, attempted rape, Baker City, Oregon.

27—Lee Varner, white, rape of a Negro girl, lynched by Negroes, Clarksville, Tennessee.

August.

1—Crockett Williams, colored, charged with murder, Eufaula, Oklahoma.

5—Henry Holmes, colored, accused of robbing store and killing proprietor, Monroe, Louisiana.

7—Pretson Griffith and Charles Hall, colored, charged with complicity in robbing a store and killing the proprietor, Monroe, Louisiana.

9—Unnamed colored man, suspected of killing the white foreman of a logging camp after quarrel over a game of cards, Monroe, Louisiana.

September.

26—Nathan Brown, colored, murder, Rochelle, Georgia.

October.

14—Joseph Durfee, colored, murder in 1913 for which he had been sentenced to be hanged but had been respited for thirty days, Angellton, Texas.

25—Maysho Miller, colored, eighteen years old, attempted rape, Aberdeen, Mississppi.

26—Howard Davis, colored, killing city marshal, Newport, Arkansas.

November.

3—Thomas Burns, colored, alleged murderous assault, Hernando, Mississippi.

9—James Henry, colored, shooting a white man in a quarrel, Harvey, North Dakota.

12—John Evans, colored, charged with murder, St. Petersburg, Florida.

24—Dillard Wilson, colored, suspected of murder, Shiloh, South Carolina.

26—Frederick and Jane Sullivan, colored, accused of setting fire to a barn. Put to death in presence of their four-year-old child, Byhalia, Mississippi.

December.

2—Tobe Lewis, and Monroe Dirden, colored, charged with robbing a store and killing the proprietor, Sylvester, Louisiana.

3—William Green, colored, found under a house where he had gone, he said, to steal chickens, Cowards, South Carolina.

11—Watkins Lewis, colored, accused of complicity in robbing store and killing the proprietor. Burned at stake, Sylvester, Louisiana.

11—Charles Washington and Beard Henderson, colored, accused of murder, Morgansport, Louisiana.

16—Allen Seymour, colored, charged with rape, Hampton, South Carolina.

18—William Jones, colored, attempted rape, Fort Deposit, Alabama.

21—Charles Williams, colored, for biting off the chin of a plantation manager, Ruleville, Mississippi.

23—Unnamed Mexican, said to have been the slayer of the jailer, Oakville, Texas.

We are under obligatons to Dr. Booker T. Washington for the foregoing compilation

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52 PERSONS LYNCHED BY U.S.

SAYS BOOKER T. WASHINGTON HIS REPORT SHOWS 49 NEGROES AND 3 WHITES AS VICTIMS—UNDERSTATED.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Jan. 1—I find, according to records kept by the department of records and research of the Tuskegee Institute, that during the year that has just passed 52 persons were put to death by mobs. Of this number 49 were Colored and 3 were white.

The number of persons lynched in 1914 was apparently the same as for 1913 and is the smallest number for a year since records of lynchings have been kept.

Although the number of lynchings has not increased, there appears to be an increasing tendency to lynch for any cause, however trivial, and also to disregard sex.

Three of those lynched were women. One of these women was only 17 years old and was charged with killing a man who, it was reported, had attacked her. Another of the women lynched was accused of beating a child to death, while the third woman and her husband were charged with setting fire to a barn. In the presence of their 4-year-old child they were put to death.

The crimes charged against the persons killed were: Murder, 13; robbery and murder, 6; robbery and attempted murder, 1; suspected of murder, 1; rape, 6; attempted rape, 1; killing an officer, 5; wounding officer, 1; murderous assault, 3; alleged murderous assault, 1; biting off a man's chin, 1; accused of wounding a person, 1; killing in a quarrel, 4; beating child to death, 1; trying to force way into woman's room, 1; stealing shoes, 1; stealing mules, 1; setting fi to a barn, 2; assisting man to esca who had wounded another, 1; being round under a house, 1.

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NEW YORK WORLD

2 January 1915

FIFTY-TWO LYNCHED, 49 VICTIMS BLACKS, IN 1914

Only Thirteen of Cases Reported for Assault—Three of Them Women.

Booker T. Washington sent out yesterday the lynching record for 1914, as collected by the Tuskegee Institute. There were fifty-two cases, of which forty-nine were of negroes and three whites. This was the same number as in 1913, that year having made a low record.

Only thirteen of the fifty-two reported cases were for assault, two of those lynched for that offense being white and three black.

Three women were lynched, one of

them only seventeen years old, who was charged with killing a man she said had assaulted her. Another woman was charged with putting a child to death, and a third was lynched, with her husband, on accusation of having set fire to a barn. They suffered death in the presence of their four-year-old child.

Crimes charged against persons lynched were:

Murder, 13; robbery and murder, 6; robbery and attempted murder, 1; suspected of murder, 1; assault, 6; attempted assault, 1; killing an officer, 5; wounding an officer, 1; murderous assault, 3; alleged murderous assault, 1; biting off a man's chin, 1; accused of wounding a person, 1; killing in a quarrel, 4; beating a child to death, 1; trying to break into a woman's room, 1; stealing shoes, 1; stealing mules, 1; setting fire to a barn, 2; assisting a man to escape who had wounded another, 1; being found under a house, 1.

Lynchings occurred in fifteen States,

Lynchings – 1914. Jan.– Dec.

Reports on, Sent Press. 130 130

According to a report sent out by Booker T. Washington the lynching records of 1913 and 1914 are about the same. This is somewhat discouraging. However, the results of the two years are greatly different from those of the preceding years. The law of growth says standing still is decay. Let us hope that this is an exception to the rule.

THE LYNCHING RECORD FOR 1914

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Although the number of lynchings has not increased, there appears to be an increasing tendency to lynch for any cause, however trival, and also to disregard sex. Of the 52 persons lynched in the past year only seven, or 13 per cent, two white and five colored, were charged with rape. Three of those lynched were women. One of these women was only seventeen years old and was charged with killing a man who, it was reported, had raped her Another of the women lynched was accused of beating a child to death; while the third woman and her husband were charged with setting fire to a barn. In the presence of their four-year-old child they were put to death.

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

* * *

The record of lynching for the year in detail is as follows:

January.

2.—David Lee, colored, wounding officer while resisting arrest, Jefferson, Texas.

11.—Lewis Peck and unnamed companion, colored for murderous assault on white man who testified against them, Mulberry, Florida.

27.—James Wilson, colored, murdered white woman, Wendell, North Carolina.

February.

16.—Johnson McGuirk, colored, accused of wounding a wealthy saw mill owner, Love, Mississippi.

24.—Samuel Petty, colored, killing a deputy sheriff, burned at stake, Leland, Mississippi.

————Morgan, colored, muderous assault on sheriff, Alpine, Texas.

March

17.—Dallas Shields, colored, killing constable, Fayette, Mo.

21.—Charles Young, colored, charged with rape, Clanton, Alabama.

22.—Unnamed colored man, accused of murder, Iverness, Mississippi.

28.—Allen Turner, colored, for wounding a white farmer with a hoe, Wynn Parish, Louisiana.

31.—Marie Scott, colored, seventeen years old, accused of murder, said to have been assaulted by man whom she killed, Wagoner, Oklahoma.

31.—Adolfo Padilla, white, wife murder, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

————William Williams, colored, wounding a white man, Franklin, Texas.

May.

7.—Charles Jones, colored, suspected of having stolen some shoes from a store, Groveton, Georgia.

12.—Edward Hamilton, colored accused of assaulting a ten year old girl, Shreveport, Louisiana.

18.—James Woodsome, colored, accused of trying to force his way into a woman's room in a hotel, Gordonville, Florida.

June.

6.—William Robertson, colored, killing a planter, in a quarrel, Navasota, Texas.

28.—Jennie Collins, colored, charged with assisting a colored man to escape who had wounded a white person, Shaw, Mississippi.

29.—James Robinson, colored, accused of being implicated in a murder, Robinsonville, Mississippi.

30.—John Smith, colored, charged with robbery and attempted murder. Louisville, Mississippi.

July.

————, colored killing Town Marshall, Slidell, Louisiana.

12.—Rosa Carson, colored, accused of beating a child to death, Elloree, South Carolina.

14.—James Bailey, colored, accused of theft of three mules, Lake Cormorant, Mississippi.

17.—Unnamed man, white, attempted rape, Baker City, Oregon.

27.—Lee Varner, white, rape of a Ne-

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

LYNCHING RECORD AND IMMIGRATION PROTEST

FORM SYNOPSIS OF STRONG STATEMENTS FROM BOOKER T. WASHINGTON DURING PAST WEEK WHICH HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

INTEREST IN NEGRO WELFARE

Exhibited By Well Known Educator Who Calls Attention of Country to Serious Wrongs to Negro.

Dr. Booker T. Washington has issued a statement giving the number of lynchings for the year 1914, which statement has been generally published in their daily pres. The records seem to have been kept faithfully by the department of records and research, in charge of Monroe N. Work. According to Dr. Washington's statement 52 persons were lynched during the year 1914. Of this number 49 were colored and three were white. Like the previous year, the number was small as compared with preceding years. Dr. Washington's statement further asserts:

"Although the number of lynchings has not increased, there appears to be an increasing tendency to lynch for any cause, however, trivial, and also to disregard sex. Of the 52 persons lynched in the past year only seven, or 13 per cent, two white and five colored, were charged with rape. Three of those lynched were women. One of these women was only seventeen years old, and was charged with killing a man who, it was reported, had raped her. Another of the women lynched was accused of beating a child to death; while the third woman and her husband were charged with setting fire to a barn. In the presence of their 4-year-old child they were put to death.

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Protests Immigration Matter.

Still another statement, showing that eminent gentleman's interest in all that concerns the Negro people, has eminated from Dr. Booker T. Washington. The statement this time refers to that provision in the immigration bill now before Congress, which prohibits Negroes of any class or from any country, immigrating to the United States. Referring to the matter, Dr. Washington says:

"The final enactment of such a law," said, "is unnecessary, unjust and unreasonable. Not the least injustice is in the fact that only a comparatively few black people enter this country each year and the law classes our race with criminal aliens.

"The passing of such a law will exclude not only persons from Africa but from the West Indian Islands, including the republic of Haiti, San Domingo [illegible] without the services of the [illegible] digging the [illegible]

[illegible] ple in [illegible]

This is not a secti[illegible] a political question and I very much hope that when the bill comes up for final consideration that this particular amendment may be defeated.'

E OBSE[illegible]

ATROCITIES.

National Daily
Union Advocate

The following summary is one of the saddest commentaries on American law and the administration of justice, and well has Dr. Washington served the public in furnishing this information for its consideration:

Editor Crenshaw: I am sending in this form a report of lynching in this country during the year of 1914. I very much hope you may be inclined to use it in your valued newspaper morning of January 1, 1915.

Booker T. Washington.

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—BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

[illegible] 1914.

Tuskegee Institute, Dec. 31, 1914.

Editor The Advertiser Volunteer 1-5-15

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BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Lynchings – 1914
121 Side Lights

121

WHITE WOMAN FALSELY ACCUSES YOUNG NEGRO

To Protect Indian Lover Who "Beat Her Up" White Girl Charges Negro Porter With Vicious Crime, and As Usual Daily Paper Tells Only One Side of Story.

The Tulsa Evening Sun, the eleven o'clock edition of the Tulsa World, of Tuesday, June 9th, published under bold black-face head lines on the front page a sensational story about a Negro porter at the St. Regis rooming house assaulting a young white woman in her room early Tuesday morning.

Jimmie Nichols, the porter at the St. Regis was arrested and put in jail Tuesday and the three o'clock issue of the World-Sun published the same sensational story again, telling how the plucky white woman had fought desperately for at least five minutes before help came to rescue her from the desperate clutches of the black man, etc.

The article in question referred in part to the story as follows:

MANY COMPLAINTS.

Miss Cazort was taken to the matron's room at the police station, where she is under the care of the matron and physicians, not having any relatives in Tulsa. She was badly bruised about the hip and breast in her fight to protect herself while her little finger on her left hand was bitten off, the nail hanging. She was bloody about the breast and face.

"In an interview with a Sun reporter this morning Miss Cavort said that it was the second time that the Negro had attempted to commit the act and that a number of other ladies at the hotel had complained about being insulted by him."

No one with good common sense of course, could put much credence in the story because the Sun has already established a splendid reputation for yellow journalism.

Nichols was tried in the municipal court Wednesday and after hearing the evidence in the case Judge Clark released him from custody.

It developed that the white woman had been attacked by her Indian lover and to protect him she was willing to charge an innocent Negro with a vicious crime. The landlady at the St. Regis knew the facts in the case and went to the police station and told all she knew. As a result Nichols was released and restored to his position.

The World-Sun has been silent about this.

The landlady speaks very highly of Nichols. She says he has always given satisfaction there and that no one has ever complained to her about him.

It is just such flimsy stories as this, told by degenerated, unscrupulous white women and published in glaring head lines in such newspapers as the World-Sun that have been the direct cause of many innocent Negroes being lynched in the Southland. Fortunately for us all, however, this happened in Tulsa, where the majority of the people believe in law and order and where the reputation of the World-Sun is best known.—Tulsa. Oklahoma Star.

GEORGIA MAYOR ASKS FOR TROOPS

Fear For Safety Of Negroes In Hartwell Jail Causes Appeal

Advertiser

NEGRO WANTED DIES

12-29-14

HARTWELL, GA., Dec. 28.—Governor Slaton tonight was asked by Mayor Thornton to send troops here to protect negro prisoners in the county jail from possible mob violence.

Reports received here indicated that a mob was forming across the State boundary in Oconee County, South Carolina, to lynch a negro who was placed in jail here after a recent stabbing affray with a white man in Oconee County. The negro was badly wounded in the fight and died tonight, but this was not known by the public.

Local authorities feared that if a mob visited the jail and found the negro dead vengeance would be taken on other negro prisoners. Race feeling has been intense recently in Oconee County as a result of crimes said to have been committed by negroes.

Three negroes were shot and killed a few days ago in a clash with whites near Fairplain, and today the body of Ernest Gray, another negro, was found here. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that he had been killed with an axe.

The killings are being investigated.

SENDING TROOPS DEFERRED.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 28.—Governor Slaton tonight deferred sending troops to Hartwell to protect negro prisoners in jail there pending further advices from the Hart County authorities. His latest information, he said, was that the local authorities probably would be able to control the situation.

REPORT OF YORK LYNCHING PROVES

Advertiser

TO BE ERRONEOUS

12-29-14

Selma Investigation Shows Nothing More Serious Than Fist Fight—Many Veterans Leave for Mobile

COURT NEARS END OF TERM

Selma Bureau
of The Advertiser.
H. L. Lardent, Corr.

The report brought to Selma last night by passengers on the Southern Railway train from Meridian to the effect that a negro had been lynched at York, for an alleged insult to a white woman of that place, is untrue, according to information here today from York. There was no excitement whatever at York last night according to telephone advices of this morning from that place.

The only incident of the day or night at York yesterday from which the report of a lynching eminated, was at the depot last night as the Southern Railway train from Meridia to Selma passed that place. Duri the few minutes the train stopped York, according to the telephone r port here today, there was quite crowd at the little depot.

In some manner a negro porter trying to push his way along the platform brushed against a well known young white woman. A white man standing close by witnessed the unintentional rudeness of the black and grabbed him in the collar and began to slap him about the face and head. The evidence of mob violence came in when friends and acquaintances of the white man went to his assistance. At this juncture the train pulled out and the passengers formed the idea that an angry crowd of white men had taken the negro to the woods and lynched him.

Woman Made No Complaint.

According to the telephone communication here today from York there was no violence whatever. No lynching took place nor no mob was formed. The young woman against whom the negro rudely brushed made no complaint. The negro porter for his rudeness received only a few light blows over his head and face and showed up for work at the hotel where he was employed, this morning as usual.

LYNCHERS USE KNIVES ON SLAYER OF WIFE

Constitution 3-1-14

Santa Fe, N. M., March 31.—Twenty masked men early today took Adolfo Padilla, charged with murdering his wife, from the Santa Fe county jail to the nearest street corner and stabbed him repeatedly. He probably will die.

The party overpowered the jailer and taking his keys opened Padilla's cell and dragged him out. The mob quietly dispersed, leaving Padilla nearly dead in the street.

Relatives of his wife found her dying at the home of her mother last Saturday. Her throat had been slashed with a razor and both wrists cut.

FALSE CHARGE CONVICTED 9

The Gazette

WHITE 16-YEAR OLD GIRL HAD CHARGED COLORED MEN WITH ASSAULT AND HAD THEM SENT TO PENTENTIARY FOR LIFE—AFTER 14 MONTHS SHE SAYS ALL CHARGES WERE FALSE—SUPPOSE THEY HAD BEEN LYNCHED AT THE TIME!

(Arkansas Gazette, Oct. 28, 1914.)

Gertrude Hollinshead, about 16 years old, on whose testimony nine Negroes were convicted of serious charges and sent to the penitentiary for terms ranging from 19 to 35 years, now says that her testimony was false. She met Judge Eugene Lankford, before whom the case was tried at Conway a year ago last August, in Little Rock last night by appointment and said she wished to retract all the charges she had made against the Negroes and asked that they be pardoned.

At the time the crimes for which the Negroes were said to have been committed, the girl was under 16 years of age. She was an orphan and until a short time before the Negroes were arrested was living with a stepmother. It is said that she was driven from her home and took refuge with a Negro woman named Luvide Simms, who was sentenced to 35 years for her part in the case.

Since the conviction of the Negroes, Gertrude has been in a Catholic Convent at Hot Springs. She gives as her reason for making the statement that the Negroes are not guilty, that since receiving some religious training, she has begun to realize the enormity of her falsehoods which caused the conviction of the Negroes. She says she wants to right the wrong, as far as is possible, even though she is prosecuted for perjury.

NEGRO ESCAPE NASHVILLE TE... LOUISIANA MOB

DEC 4 ... Republican

By Associated Press.

Shreveport, La., December 4.—Kane McKnight, one of the negroes alleged to have been implicated in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., was not lynched by a mob which killed two other negroes for the same crime, it was learned here last night. After the mob had made preparations to kill McKnight, it was stated, the negro made a dash for liberty and escaped across the state line into Texas. Earlier reports stated that McKnight had been lynched.

Hicks' store, according to the authorities, was ransacked after the postmaster was killed, and quantities of supplies have been found in negro cabins in the vicinity. According to reports from Sylvester other lynchings as a result of the crime are expected.

Sheriff J. P. Flournoy is authority for the statement that McKnight was allowed his liberty for betraying the two negroes who were lynched for the crime. McKnight is said to be in Carthage, Tex.

Ed. Harris, another negro, alleged to have been involved in the conspiracy against Hicks, was arrested at Sylvester and lodged in the parish prison.

WHITE MAN TAKEN FOR AFRO-AMERICAN; SHOT BY MOB

The Chicago Defender

5-16-14

Crack Cavalry Band in Louisiana Hunting Alleged Slayer of Deputy Sheriff, Shoot an Innocent White Man — Hunted Man Brought to Bay Sells Life Dearly.

(Special to The Chicago Defender.)

St. James, La., May 15.—Friday Sylvester Washington was shot to death for the alleged slaying of Deputy Sheriff P. C. Simon, but before he died riddled by a hundred bullets he gave a good account of himself, wounding four of his pursuers. One, Charles Bahn, wounded in the abdomen, died shortly afterward. The killing of Washington came after a hunt of twenty-four hours in which a blood-thirsty mob mistook a white [illegible] him, shot and severely [illegible] him. The mob cornered [illegible] on in the afternoon. They [illegible] in a sugar shed and set it [illegible] He hurled himself from the [illegible] firing desperately as he did [illegible] so. [illegible] C. Mellist was wounded fatally and a Mr. Harding was shot in the calf of the leg, the bullet penetrating the limb and killing Harding's horse, while another bullet grazed the head of a fourth white man.

SHERIFF GIVES NAME OF ALLEGED LYNCHER

Constitution 12-22-14

Shreveport, La., December 21.—Testifying at a public inquiry, Sheriff J. P. Flournoy, of Caddo parish, today revealed the name of one man, O. D. Cobb, who is alleged to have aided in taking Watkins Lewis, a negro, who was burned at the stake by a mob, from the parish jail here. Lewis was accused of complicity in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, a merchant.

The inquiry, being conducted by Attorney General Pleasants, was authorized by the district court in an effort to fix responsibility for recent lynchings in this parish.

Mr. Flournoy declared that the man's name was confided to him by the jailer, Tillman Gamblin, who also was a witness at the inquiry. Gamblin admitted that he recognized one of the men, but refused to reveal his identity. Threats of the attorney general to send Gamblin to jail did not bring the desired information.

The inquiry will be continued tomorrow. Up to a late hour tonight no arrests had been made.

NEGRO SUES FOR VIOLENCE OF MOB

Supreme Colored Chancellor of Black Knights Goes After the L. and N. Railroad.

adv. 5-21-14

Special to The Advertiser.

PENSACOLA, FLA., May 20.—Because the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company from which he purchased transportation and an entire section in a Pullman car failed to prevent a mob at Milton taking him from the car, Smith W. Green, colored, is suing the company for $25,000 in the Federal courts. The suit, it was learned here today, has been brought at New Orleans. Green is the negro who passed through Pensacola in a Pullman on the way to Jacksonville and his presence caused much comment. He is Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, colored, of the United States, and was on an official visit to the Jacksonville lodge. On the return trip he secured an entire section and was living in ease and luxury until he reached Milton. There the word had been sent ahead of the stylish manner in which the negro was traveling and occupying the same coach as white people, so a crowd formed at the depot and handled the negro pretty roughly. To save him the sheriff appeared and placed the negro under arrest, charging him with violating the Jim Crow law. He was fined $25 and left Milton on a boat for Pensacola. When he resumed his journey to New Orleans he did not occupy a Pullman but the negro coach. Now he wants $25,000 from the L. and N. for failing to protect him.

NEGRO LYNCHING AT FT. DEPOSIT TO BE INVESTIGATED

Circuit Court of Lowndes County Is Convened in Special Session

adv. 12-31-14

INSTRUCTIONS ARE ISSUED

For the purpose of investigating the lynching, near Fort Deposit on December 18 of Will Jones, a negro, the Circuit Court of Lowndes County will immediately be convened in special session under instructions yesterday issued to Circuit Judge A. E. Gamble by Governor O'Neal. The negro, who admitted an attempt to assault a Fort Deposit high school girl, was hanged to a tree by the enraged citizenry, and his body riddled with bullets. He was taken from officers of the county while they were enroute with him to the county jail at Hayneville.

The attack on the young woman occurred in her room on the night of December 17, her cries frightening her assailant away. He was suspected on investigation the day following, and, on arrest, admitted his guilt.

Governor O'Neal at once communicated with Sheriff J. A. Coleman of Lowndes County, seeking information in regard to the lynching, but said yesterday that he had received no response from his letter dated December 19.

In his letter to Judge Gamble of the Second Judicial Circuit, directing the calling of a special term of the court, Governor O'Neal says:

"It having come to my knowledge that there has recently been a lynching in Lowndes County, and it being my opinion that the due administration of the law requires that a special term of the Circuit Court be held in said county for the purpose of having the grand jury investigate such lynching and preferring indictments against parties guilty thereof and the trial of such parties.

"Now, therefore, under the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Alabama, by Section 3550 of the Code, I hereby order and direct you, as the Circuit Judge of which Lowndes County is a part, to call a special term of such court in conformity with the provisions of Section 3249 and 3250 of the Code."

POSSES HUNTING GIRL'S ASSAILANT

Constitution

Unknown White Man Who Criminally Attacked Carrollton Girl, If Caught, May Be Lynched.

7-15-14

LaGrange, Ga., July 14.—(Special.)—Posses tonight are searching for an unknown white man who criminally assaulted this morning an 18-year-old girl from Carrollton who was visiting relatives at the home of H. J. Stokas, three miles from Standing Rock, Ala. The girl is also critically wounded by a shot from a revolver which had been left for her protection. If anyone is caught tonight answering the description of the assailant a lynching can hardly be averted.

At about 9:30 o'clock, two hours after her relatives had left the house, according to the girl's statement, she was making up a bed in one of the rooms of the house that had only one outlet to it, this door opening on the front porch. The pistol was lying on the table in the room. A young white man wearing boots and a dirty tan suit of clothes came to the door and asked her if she was alone. She answered him in the affirmative and he then stated: "Well, you have to do what I want you to, then." After that she says that the only thing that she remembers was a scuffle over the pistol.

Is Found Wounded.

An old negro woman, who came to the house about thirty minutes later to help her clean up, found her lying on the bed wounded and the pistol on the table with one empty shell in it.

She quickly circulated the report and three doctors were called to attend the wounded woman. They found that the bullet had gone through ther body, penetrating her left lung.

Several men have been arrested so far, but none have answered the girl's description.

May Have Tried Suicide.

Several opinions have been advanced as to the shooting. One is that the girl was shot in an attempt to get the pistol from the man and protect herself. Another is that it was probably an attempt at suicide after the man accomplished his purpose. All those that visited the scene testify that the bed was about half made up and the mattress was turned as if the act of making it up had suddenly been interrupted.

The young lady was a recent visitor in LaGrange, and has many acquaintances here as well as some relatives. The entire town is up in arms over the assault.

POSSES SCOUR COUNTRY FOR WOMAN'S ASSAILANT

J. B. Harper Alleged to Have Attacked White Woman in Crisp County.

Constitution 7-24-14

Cordele, Ga., July 23.—(Special.)—Officers over the entire section are on the alert to capture J. B. Harper, a young white man, alleged to have committed an assault upon a well-known white married woman at her home near Hatley, in Crisp county, last night when her husband was away.

Harper is said to have come in the direction of Cordele. He has been employed as a laborer on the farm of John Swain. A warrant was sworn out in Turner county for Harper's arrest, but made transferrable to Crisp.

A suspect arrested here proved to be the wrong man, though Marshal John Cason, of Rebecca, Turner county, near which place the alleged crime was committed, states that another suspect has been captured near Seville.

Threats of violence have been made against Harper if he is captured. He is described as being about 25 years of age, low and chunky, partially bald and with a florid complexion.

Marshal Strickland, of Seville, wiring Chief of Police Summer, of Cordele, from Vienna, states that he has Harper located in a swamp near Tippettville. It is suspected that he will attempt to make his way to Vienna or Cordele tonight.

NEGRO REPORTED LYNCHED—ESCAPED.

Duluth Minn. Herald DEC 4 1914

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, one of the negroes suspected of implication in the killing of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, escaped from a posse making ready to lynch him yesterday, and is thought to have crossed the state line into Texas. It was reported that McKnight had been lynched by the posse which Wednesday enacted summary punishment on two other negroes for the death of [illegible]

YORK MOB LYNCHES UNNAMED NEGRO

Enraged Citizens Make Short Work Of Black Who Insulted Women On Streets Of Little Town

adv. 10-21-14

Special to The Advertiser.

SELMA, ALA., Oct. 20.—An unnamed negro, said to have been a porter for the New York Hotel at York, Ala., was lynched here tonight about 9:00 o'clock by a mob of enraged citizens, according to a report brought here by members of the crew of the Southern Railway train tonight.

According to the report brought to Selma, the negro shoved white women off the sidewalks at York, and insulted them. He was captured by the mob, and, as the Southern train was leaving the station, the mob was headed for the outskirts of the town with the negro with a rope around his neck.

NEGRO ESCAPES FROM WOULD-BE LYNCHERS

McKnight Said to Have Been Given Liberty as Reward For Betraying Two Other Negroes.

adv. 12-4

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, one of the negroes alleged to have been implicated in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., was not lynched by a mob which killed two other negroes for the crime, it was learned here tonight. After the mob had made preparation to kill McKnight, it was stated, the negro made a dash for liberty and escaped across the State line into Texas. Reports today stated that McKnight had been lynched.

Hicks' store, according to the authorities, was ransacked after the postmaster was killed and quantities of supplies have been found in negro cabins in the vicinity. According to reports from Sylvester, other lynchings as a result of the crime are expected.

Sheriff J. P. Flournoy is authority for the statement that McKnight was allowed his liberty for betraying the two negroes who were lynched for the crime. McKnight is said to be in Carthage, Texas.

Ed Harris, another negro alleged to have been involved in the conspiracy against Hicks, was arrested at Sylvester today and lodged in the parish prison here.

GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA WILL PROBE LYNCHING

Constitution 12-31-14

Montgomery, Ala., December 30.—Governor O'Neal has ordered Judge Gamble, of the second judicial circuit, Lowndes county, to call a special session of the grand jury to investigate the lynching on December 18 of a negro, Will Jones, at Fort Deposit. The negro was arrested for an attempted assault on a white high school girl, taken from officers by a mob and hanged, his body being riddled with [illegible] afterwards.

County Has No Funds to Bury Lynched Negro

JUL 15 1914

LAKE CORMORANT, Miss., July 15.—The body of Sam Bailey, a negro lynched at 3 A. M. Tuesday from the limb of a white oak tree three miles east of here, was left hanging for nearly 18 hours before it was cut down and buried by negroes. A coroner's jury impaneled by Magistrate McGowan, of Walls, took the body down to hold an inquest, but strung it up again, as the county had no fund to bury paupers and the dead black had no friends or relatives.

The negro stole several mules from James Watson, of Walls, and sold them to a dealer in Memphis. Officers arrested him, but as they were taking him through the country to jail a mob overpowered them and lynched their prisoner.

HALL WILL INVESTIGATE WHOLESALE LYNCHINGS

adv. 12-15-14

BATON ROUGE, LA., Dec. 14.—A sweeping investigation into the wholesale lynchings in Caddo Parish, in which the State's legal department will be brought to bear, will be inaugurate immediately at the request of Governor Hall.

The following statement today was issued from the Executive offices:

"The Governor knows nothing about the Caddo lynchings except what is derived from reports contained in the newspapers, but acting on this information he has requested the Attorney General to make an investigation of the matter with a view of fixing the responsibility, suggesting remedial measures for the prosecution, conviction and punishment of those composing the mob."

Five negroes recently were executed at the hands of citizens within ten days, three having been lynched Friday of last week. The total number of lynchings in and near Shreveport within the last few years now is fifteen. Eight of these took place within the last year.

WHITE MEN INDICTED FOR MURDERING NEGROES

[illegible]ay, Ga., Oct. 20.—The Jones county grand jury in investigating the wholesale lynching of four Negroes here several weeks ago, following the murder of Silas Turner, a white farmer, to-day indicted two white men.

On the day following the murder of Turner an aged Negro named Lonzo Green and his son were trying to reach their home at Wayside when they were shot to death.

Jim Green and Woodall Green, white, and cousins, were indicted today, charged with the murder of these two Negroes. Woodall Green was arrested by the sheriff and is in jail. The other man has not been located.

Lynchings – 1914
128 Side Lights

122

NEGRO ESCAPES MOB

Columbia, S. C. DEC 4 1914

Sheriff Charges Intentional Laxness of Guards.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 3.—Kane McKnight, one of the negroes alleged to have been implicated in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester, La., was not lynched by a mob which killed two other negroes for the same crime, it was learned here tonight. After the mob had made preparations to kill McKnight, it was stated, the negro made a dash for liberty and escaped across the State line into Texas. Reports today stated that McKnight had been lynched.

Hicks' store, according to the authorities, was ransacked after the postmaster was killed and quantities of supplies have been found in negro cabins in the vicinity.

Sheriff J. H. Flournoy is authority for the statement that McKnight was allowed his liberty for betraying the two negroes who were lynched for the crime. McKnight is said to be in Carthage, Texas.

Ed Harris, another negro alleged to have been involved in the conpiracy against Hicks, was arrested at Sylvester today and lodged in the parish prison here.

"THE LYNCHERS' CORPS."

The Appeal of St. Paul, Minn., has a strong article suggesting the formation of a "Lynchers' Corps," for utilization in the great European war. Cole Blease of South Carolina is named as supreme commander with Senator Tillman as chief of staff, and Senators Vardaman, Williams and Smith as brigadier generals. Congress men Clark, Heflin, Edwards and others are named as generals. Dr. Lyman Abbott is to be chaplain in chief with Rev. "Berea" Frost and "Pastor" Russell and some other religious hypocites and segregationists as assistants.

The "contemptible cowardly colored curs" who believe themselves inferiors and members of a child race and condone segregation are to be designated as body servants of the officers of the corps. Then the whole cowardly crew is to sail away and be blown to kingdom come when their ship strikes a floating mine.

The article is an excellent a hit at the various forces which are endeavoring to injure the Colored race in the United States, "in the name of the Lord." We also suggest that Dr. Booker T. Washington is the best qualified man in the country for chief of the above named Colored section who condone segregation.

JAMES JOLLY SHOT THROUGH MISTAKE

Advertiser 7-1-14

SHAW, MISS., June 30.—Mistaking James Jolly, a fellow posseman for Jack Farmer, a negro whom they were pursuing, Fred Young shot and killed Jolly early today in a swamp five miles west of here, where it was thought the negro had taken refuge. Young reported the accident to the authorities here.

This is the second life sacrificed in the hunt for Farmer, who is wanted for fatally shooting Earl Chase, a leading citizen of this county, last Friday. The other death was that of Jennie Collins, a negro woman, who was alleged to have assisted Farmer in his flight.

Other posses have taken up the search for Farmer, who is believed to be hiding in the swamps in this section.

WHITE GIRLS HIT AS BLACKS BATTLE; LYNCHING FEARED

Constitution 12-21

Jonesville, S. C., December 20.—Marie Fowler and Myrtle Coleman, members of prominent local families, were struck by stray bullets when Will Haney and Cranford Thomson, negroes, engaged in a pistol duel at the railway station here late today. Miss Coleman is said to be dangerously wounded, one bullet having passed entirely thrqugh her body. Miss Fowler's hurts are reported to be painful but not dangerous.

The negroes, who are in jail, probably will be taken to Union for safe keeping as indignation here is general and county officials fear an attempt at lynching. Haney is said to have been dangerously wounded. The other negro was injured slightly.

NEGRO TAKEN FROM BED BY UNKNOWN WHITE MEN

Constitution

Nothing Further Is Heard of Dublin Black After Mysterious Visitation.

7-9-14

Dublin, Ga., July 8.—(Special.)—Will Palmer, a negro, was taken out of a house here last night by a party of unknown white men and carried off. One of the men told Palmer that he was Sheriff Flanders, of this county, in order to get him out. Sheriff Flanders was at home at the time and knew nothing of the affair until it was over with.

Palmer has not been seen since he was carried off by the men, and what has been done with him is unknown. Sam Williams, another negro sleeping with Palmer, was hit over the head with a pistol and when he ran off was shot twice, receiving two serious wounds.

No motive for taking the negro out is known, neither is their any clue to the men who took him out. Several shots were heard shortly after they left the house, but whether they were at him or some one else no one knows. The sheriff is working on the case.

POSSEMAN IS KILLED FOR A HUNTED NEGRO

Constitution 7-1-14

Shaw, Miss., June 30.—Mistaking James Jolly, a fellow posseman, for Jack Farmer, a negro whom they were pursuing, Fred Young shot and instantly killed Jolly early today in a swamp five miles west of here, where it was thought the negro had taken refuge. Young reported the accident to the authorities here.

This is the second life sacrificed in the hunt for Farmer, who is wanted for fatally shooting Earl Chase, a leading citizen of this county, last Friday. The other death was that of Jennie Collins, a negro woman, who was alleged to have assisted Farmer in his flight.

Other posses have taken up the search for Farmer, who is believed to be hiding in the swamps in this section.

NEGRO WROTE GIRL NOTE.

Insult Came Near Causing a Lynching in College Park.

Constitution 9-29-14

For a time authorities were fearful of race trouble in College Park Monday morning when Will Henderson, a negro youth, was put under arrest for writing a note and delivering it to a well-known College Park girl.

Henderson, after writing the note, carried it to the girl in person. She told her brother, who called the police. News of the insult spread quickly over the town and a big crowd gathered. Deputy Sheriff John Owens and attaches of his office were notified and rushed to College Park in an automobile, bringing the negro in safety to the Tower.

THREE BLACKS SHOT IN CLASH OF RACES IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Constitution 12-22-14

Walhalla, S. C., December 21.—Three negroes were shot and killed and four white men wounded yesterday in a race clash near Fairplain, Oconee county, according to information reaching here today. Sheriff Davis left tonight for Fairplain, which is 25 miles from here, to investigate the affair. Reports indicated that further trouble was feared. The clash is said to have resulted from feeling aroused by the stabbing of a white man by a negro.

"I EXPECT LYNCHING"

Constitution

Says Negro Captured for Stabbing White Man.

12-13-14

Toccoa, Ga., December 12.—(Special.) "Yes, I expect to be lynched, and don't care," said Oscar Bird, a negro, in Stephens county jail this afternoon where he had just been lodged by Sheriff W. A. Stowe.

Bird was captured by Sheriff Stowe near Tallulah Falls after a long chase through the mountains. When overtaken Bird and his friend, Grover Jones, were driving in an ox wagon, and carried a miniature arsenal, consisting of a shotgun, a .44-caliber pistol, a Winchester rifle and an abundance of ammunition.

Stowe coasted his machine noiselessly down a hill and had the negroes covered before they were aware of his presence.

Two days ago Bird stabbed J. E. Maret, a prominent citizen of Oconee county, South Carolina, with a large meat knife and fled. Posses composed of South Carolina and Georgia citizens have been in hot pursuit since. Maret is not expected to live, according to reports received here tonight.

A crowd of Carolina citizens in Toccoa when Sheriff Stowe and Sheriff Davis, of Oconee county, South Carolina, arrived in Toccoa with Bird and Jones.

Despite the efforts of the crowd to get possession of the negroes they were quickly rushed to jail. During the afternoon the number of strangers in town constantly increased and there has been much open talk of lynching. However, Sheriff Stowe and his deputies say the negroes' lives are safe, that they will be protected at all hazards, and when the reward of $300 is paid they will be lodged in jail at Walhalla, S. C.

ATTEMPTS TO PROVE PLAYERS ATTENDED LYNCHING OF NEGRO

Advertiser 12-24-14

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 23.—Questions tending to prove that members of a theatrical company playing here hired an automobile and drove eighteen miles to witness the execution of Watkins Lewis, an aged negro, recently burned at the stake, were asked witnesses today at the investigation into lynchings. The chauffeur, alleged to have driven the players to the scene, has not been found.

The Sheriff today was instructed to summon to the hearing a second woman of this city alleged to have witnessed the lynching.

MEMPHIS COMM'L APPEAL
DEC 3 1914

ESCAPED FROM MOB.

Two Other Negroes Lynched for Killing Postmaster.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 2.—Mack Knight, negro, today gained his release at the hands of a mob, who lynched two other negroes after Knight had implicated Tobe Lewis and Monroe Dirden in the murder early this morning of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster at Sylvester Station, Caddo Parish, La. A fourth negro, Watkins Lewis, is in the custody of Sheriff Flourney and is being brought to Shreveport.

Knight confessed that the negroes, four in number and included himself, entered the store of Hicks about 4 o'clock in the morning, robbed him of between $300 and $400, and that to conceal their crime the latter returned and set fire to his body, which was later found disfigured in the ruins.

HE ESCAPED LYNCHING BY BETRAYING NEGROES

Constitution 12-4-14

Shreveport, La., December 3.—Kane McKnight, one of the negroes alleged to have been implicated in the murder of Charles M. Hicks, postmaster, at Sylvester, La., was not lynched by a mob which killed two other negroes for the same crime, it was learned here tonight. After the mob had made preparations to kill McKnight, it was stated, the negro made a dash for liberty and escaped across the state line into Texas. Reports today stated that McKnight had been lynched.

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Ed Harris, another negro alleged to have been involved in the conspiracy against Hicks, was arrested at Sylvester tonight and lodged in the parish prison here.

MOB STORMING JAIL, BENT UPON LYNCHING

Nashville, Tenn.
JUL 9 1914

(By Associated Press.)

BAY SPRINGS, Miss., July 9.—At 12 o'clock this morning a mob was storming the jail here intent upon lynching Mose Johnson, negro, who yesterday confessed to robbing the pay car of the Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber company on June 27, killing one man and wounding two others.

New York Sun
July 1914

BLEASE WANTS BIT OF NEGRO.

Offers $250 Reward for Piece Large Enough to Be Identified.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 2.—As a result of a proclamation by Gov. Blease offering $250 reward for the body of Floyd McCullum, searching parties have redoubled their efforts to find him and lynch him. The proclamation calls for the body "dead or alive—just so there is enough of it to be recognized as him or upon proof of three reputable citizens that know him that he is dead."

McCullum is believed to be the negro who killed James Hendricks, a white farmer, on Monday and afterward assaulted Hendricks's wife.

Indianapolis, Ind.
NEWS-
JUL 7 1914

SEEK LYNCHERS OF WOMAN.

Orangeburg (S. C.) Officials Investigate Hanging That Followed Murder.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., July 13.—Cutting down the bullet-riddled body of Rosa Carson, a negro woman, who was hanged to a tree at Elloree by a mob of two hundred men, officials today began an investigation. Some of the town's most prominent men are declared to have been members of the mob, but it is not believed by the officials that their complicity in the lynching can be confirmed.

The woman is said to have confessed a few minutes before she was hanged, that she had killed the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Bell. The child was beaten to death with a stick.

Beaumont Texas Enterprise
DEC 15 1914

HELP IN LYNCHING PROBE.

Pleasant Ordered to Shreveport by Governor Hall.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 14.—Attorney General Ruffin G. Pleasant has been ordered to Shreveport by Governor Hall to assist in probing the lynching of five negroes by three mobs in this, Caddo, parish, since the first of December. Information to this effect was received from the executive office at Baton Rouge. The grand jury has been summoned in special session Wednesday morning.

Gone

JUL 9 1914

Would Lynch Negro Bandit.

Bay Springs, Miss., July 9.—At 2 o'clock this morning a mob was storming the jail here bent upon lynching Mose Johnson, the negr. who yesterday confessed to robbing the paycar of the Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber Company, near Stevens, Miss., June 27, killing one man and wounding two others.